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NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION NEGOTIATIONS HELD

LD021411 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS -- A scheduled round of Soviet-American consultations on questions of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons was held in Moscow on July 28 - August 1. In keeping with the agreement reached at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva on November 21, 1985, during the consultations the sides exchanged views on a broad range of problems related to the strengthening of the international regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and ensuring the effectiveness of this regime, and also on questions pertaining to the establishment of an international regime for the safe development of the nuclear power industry.

Richard Ker edy, head of the American delegation, was received by Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy min ter of foreign affairs of the USSR.

The sides agreed to continue consultations on questions related to the strengthening of the international regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

SEISMIC EXPERT GROUP SESSION IN GENEVA CONCLUDES

LD011540 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva August 1 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vladislav Ahishlo

A special expert group for international cooperation in discovering and identifying seismic phenomena ended another session at the Conference on Disarmament here today.

The session was attended by experts from 22 countries.

They unanimously adopted a report to be submitted to the disarmament conference, which deals with the results of a successful international technical experiment in the transfer of data concerning the parameters of seismic signals (the so-called first-level data) via the global system of telecommunications of the world meterological organization, which had involved 75 seismic stations of 37 states throughout the world.

The experts held a lively debate on the further tasks facing the special group in connection with the Soviet Union's proposal made at the Conference on Disarmament on July 22, 1986. They reached consensus about the fact that an international system of seismic control over a nuclear test ban should be created on the basis of the fullest possible use of all the latest developments in seismology and the automation of the processes of receiving, transmitting and interpreting first- and second-level seismic data.

KORIONOV: U.S. REJECTION OF TEST BAN 'SHORTSIGHTED'

PM011330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "A New Way of Thinking and Acting"]

[Text] One year ago, on 30 July 985, the news of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's statement swept aroung the world. [paragraph continues]

"Desiring to contribute to the cessation of dangerous competition in building up nuclear arsenals and wishing to set a good example," the document said, "the Soviet Union has decided to unilaterally halt all nuclear explosions as of 6 August this year. We call upon the U.S. Government to halt its nuclear explosions on the same date, which is being celebrated worldwide as the day of the Hiroshima tragedy."

In an effort to promote a solution to the problem the Soviet Union has extended the moratorium on three occasions in the past year. The world has welcomed this act of political courage. The socialist community countries saw this peace initiative as one of vital concern to them, it was actively supported by the countries of the "Delhi six" and other peace-loving states, and it met with the approval of hundreds of millions of people of goodwill everywhere.

Only in official Washington circles was the USSR's noble initiative not appreciated. The ground has shaken 15 times in the past year at the Nevada test site. These are 15 new blows to peoples' aspirations.

The two opposing trends in world political life have clashed once again. Moscow is persistently calling for the renunciation of the ideas of war and of the role of weapons that have been present in human consciousness for centuries and for a new look at the realities of the nuclear age.

For ages the belief was that war was an effective means of resolving disputes between states and the one with superior weapons and military equipment won. New and increasingly awful bloodbaths were perpetrated and more and more people perished in the flames of war, but there was no threat to the existence of the human race. The atom bomb changed all that. There can be no victor in a nuclear war, and no military technical "marvel," no "star wars" weapon can guarantee states' security. There is only one solution: The exclusion of wars from the life of society, peaceful coexistence, and collective security.

Mankind resolutely supports the program for the elimination of nuclear, chemical, and other mass destruction weapons put forward in the 15 January 1986 Soviet statement and confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress, because it sees the program as a realistic way of ensuring genuine, guaranteed security. Socialism has once again confirmed that the new social system is characterized not only by an awareness of the historical realities but by an ability to draw conclusions from these realities that meet mankind's vital interests.

The fact that all thinking forces in the world are actively backing the Soviet program for a nuclear-free world shows that conditions in the world are now right for the formation of a fundamentally new attitude. There is a growing awareness that the old political thinking is a barrier on the path to a world without wars. To discard these obsolete attitudes is to make a decisive leap forward in the matter of solving the problems on which the fate of world civilization depends.

The first step on this road is to halt nuclear tests. After all, each new explosions whips up the nuclear arms race and makes nuclear arms increasingly lethal as far as life on earth is concerned. In view of this, the Soviet Union has been waging a persistent and consistent struggle to halt the buildup of nuclear arsenals ever since the nuclear era began.

Back on 10 May 1955, the USSR stated: One of the paramount measures in the implementation of the program for the reduction of armaments, prohibition of atomic weapons, and elimination of the threat of a new war is the halting of tests of these types of weapons. [paragraph continues]

The persistent efforts were not wasted: In the summer of 1963 during talks in Moscow, representatives of the USSR, the United States, and Britain elaborated an agreement on halting nuclear tests in the three environments. In subsequent years the USSR made a persistent effort to achieve an agreement on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

The end was in sight, but by then forces had gained the upper hand in the United States whose policy was an unbridled arms race. "The Pentagon," the U.S. magazine BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS noted, "is planning over the next 6 years to develop and produce around 17,000 new nuclear weapons. For that reason the U.S. President gave the order in 1982 to increase the number of nuclear tests and terminate future U.S. involvement in tirpartite talks with Britain and the Soviet Union on banning tests."

On 27 May, the White House proclaimed: "The United States must now look to the future and not keep glancing back at the past." What kind of future does the White House see? According to U.S. press reports, the administration is planning to conduct around 1,000 underground nuclear explosions in the the next decade to develop [razrabotka] "star wars" technology. Of course, within the framework of this kind of policy it is difficult to find a place for a moratorium.

The other day a meeting began in Geneva, on the USSR's initiative, between Soviet and U.S. experts on the question of halting nuclear tests. As soon as the work began some strange statements were issued from Washington. A White House spokesman announced: From the U.S. viewpoint, at the present stage a complete and general test ban is only a "long-term goal." If the Russians, the spokesman said, insist on complete nuclear test ban "they will get a categorical refusal from the United States."

Are there objective reasons for indefinitely postponing the complete cessation of nuclear tests? Hitherto U.S. politicians have tried to justify their reluctance to embark on constructive talks by referring to the lack of refined methods of recording underground nuclear explosions. But now a joint Soviet-American experiment conducted by scientists in the Semipalatinsk area has proved to anyone who still had any doubts: Modern technical facilities possessed by the USSR and the United States make it entirely possible to effectively monitor observance of a nuclear test moratorium.

The USSR is doing its utmost to clear the way to a solution of the question that worry people, demonstrating by practical actions that it is guided by a new way of thinking that meets the demands of the nuclear age. On the other hand, by continuing to poison the international political atmosphere with their explosions at the Nevada test site, the U.S. ruling circles are confirming that they are still reluctant to part with yesterday's philosophy. The vital interests of mankind make it imperative to abandon this shortsighted and dangerous stance.

U.S. Arrogance Noted

PM011334 London MORNING STAR in English 1 Aug 86 p 4

[APN correspondent Marat Zubko "Briefing" article: "World Waits for U.S."[

[Text] The latest Soviet moratorium on nuclear weapons tests expires on August 6.

For a whole year the Soviet Union has not staged any explosions, persistently inviting the United States to follow its example. Now everyone is naturally asking the question: what next?

So far the U.S. is sticking to its old course. Last week it carried out another nuclear test in Nevada, the seventh officially announced this year and the fourteenth since the imposition of the unilateral Soviet moratorium. One gets the impression that the latest explosion in Nevada was particularly arrogant. Just a few days before the test, Soviet and U.S. scientists started implementing their agreement on joint studies into the methods of verification of nuclear explosions.

At a site in Kazakhstan close to the Soviet test range near Semipalatinsk, they deployed the "first seismic registration station." It is fitted out with advanced U.S. equipment and extra-sensitive insturments. It has maken five AN-2 planes to deliver all the necessary equipment to the site. The station is staffed not only with Soviet but also U.S. experts. In the meantime, specialists are selecting the sites for two other stations in the Soviet Union.

If everything goes according to plan, similar stations will be set up in the United States. One would think that the opponents of a nuclear test ban and, consequently, of putting an end to the arms race, have been deprived of one of their main trump cards. They have always claimed that the Soviet Union will never to for the establishment of strict international control over nuclear explosions.

But now, without waiting for an intergovernmental Soviet-U.S. agreement on this score, the Soviet authorities have allowed U.S. seismoligists into Kazakhstan.

"I think that we have fully smashed the arguments of the White House that a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty is allegedly impossible and cannot be totally verifiable," said Tom Cochran, chief geophysicist for seismographs of the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council, who took part in the installation of the equipment in Kazakhstan. "Everything is quiet underground in the USSR," read the seismographs of the Soviet-U.S. station in Kazakhstan.

The same station, however, clearly registered the latest nuclear explosion in Nevada. After that James Bruin of the University of California in San Diego, who was also present at the site in Kazakhstan, said: "Today I have made sure once again of what I was convinced as a specialist -- the problem of nuclear test verification does not exist."

Now what about Washington? U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle has called the work of the U.S. scientists in Kazakhstan "absurd," thereby making it clear that the point is not the effectiveness of verification but the U.S. refusal to stop the arms race. In this connection I would like to turn to the well-known argument about the supposedly "equal responsibility" of the Soviet Union and the U.S. for the situation in the world. I am deeply convinced that this argument is essentially wrong.

The two countries pursue different policies in the international arena -- notably, on such issues as the arms race and disarmament, the use of space for military or peaceful purposes, the establishment of nuclear-free zones, the prohibition or modernisation of chemical weapons and so on. It would be good to sort out who is the initiator of each new spiral of the arms race and who is simply forced to join it in the interests of its own security.

The case of the year-long Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests and of the actions by the U.S. which has carried out as many as]4 nuclear explosions over this period gives what I think is a clear answer to this question. Will the U.S. exploit the opportunity for saying "yes" to the Soviet-proposed moratorium?

If that happened, that would be a reply meeting the interests and expectations of the whole of humanity.

PRAVDA LAUDS EUROPEAN EXAMPLE OF RELATIONS

PM011057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Europe as an Example"]

[Text] The world is at a turning point. The realities of the nuclear age, with its threat of the destruction of mankind, imperiously demand a new approach to international relations and the pooling of states' efforts for the sake of ending the pernicious arms race.

The socialist states, which organically reject war, exert a great influence on the formation of the new political thinking. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries generously enrich mankind with the ideas of peace and do not allow free rein to the dangerous ideas of the past. Global significance is attached to the comprehensive program for ridding the earth of nuclear and other means of mass destruction by the end of the 20th century and the proposals for a significant reduction in armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, backed up by such actions on the part of the Soviet Union as the moratorium on nuclear tests, which has lasted for nearly a year.

The Soviet state has now put forward concrete proposals on bringing the Asian-Pacific region into the general process of creating an all-embracing system of international security and peaceful cooperation. In building new, just relations in Asia and the Pacific, the experience that already exists there is valuable, as is the experience accumulated outside that region, above all on the European Continent.

Europe was the first experimental area on our planet for establishing relations of peaceful cooperation between states belonging to different social systems. Its shoots were so strong that even the serious exacerbation of tension did not destroy the foundations of detente. Today, one of the biggest events of postwar times is being marked for the 11th time -- the signing of the Final Act in the Finnish capital, the birthday of a unique phenomenon now known as the "spirit of Helsinki." It has withstood the first tests and continues to serve stability and peace.

The example of fruitful interstate ties on the continent is noteworthy. The USSR invariably devotes great attention to European cooperation. This month alone the political dialogue continued with France, Britain, and the FRG. As different as these countries, their history, and their foreign policies are, on a number of decisive problems of today the possibility of joint or parallel actions can be seen.

It is exceptionally important that the West European states have come out more definitely in favor of an end to the arms race and disarmament of progress at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms. The similarity of views regarding the approach to a new meeting of the top USSR and U.S. leaders is noteworthy. The general conviction is that this meeting should end in substantial practical results, above all on problems of strengthening security and disarmament.

The preservation of all that has been achieved in the arms limitation sphere is regarded by the participants in the talks as an important prerequisite for progress in this sphere. The USSR and France agreed that the accords that now restrain the arms race and its spread to other spheres must not be allowed to be broken. [paragraph continues]

The intensive, productive political dialogue at summit level between our countries and their collaboration facilitate the turn toward a healthy course in international relations. The Soviet leadership highly values France's potential and contribution on this path.

An important step has also been taken to continue the political dialogue between the USSR and Britain in the direction of the development of mutually advantageous relations and cooperation on those questions where the sides have a common interest in lessening international tension and strengthening peace. Here mention should be made of the realistic, reasonable approach of the British side, which came out clearly in favor of the observance of the Soviet-American SALT I, SALT II, and ABM Treaties. The potential was uncovered for the joint study of such questions as the banning of chemical weapons and the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe.

The exchange of opinions between the USSR and the FRG is of positive significance. It revealed the potential for political dialogue and businesslike cooperation in various spheres. The FRG could play an important role in improving the international situation, resolving questions of arms limitation and reduction, and strengthening security on the continent. The USSR is prepared to cooperate in these avenues. At the same time it must be noted that the West German Government's policy unfortunately bears the imprit of the past in many respects. The FRG's readiness to promote the resolution of urgent questions of disarmament and the development of constructive cooperation on a Europe-wide scale would open up new horizons for political dialogue between our countries.

The path to the establishment of the idea of detente in Europe was difficult and long. In the Western part of Europe, basically under the influence of the United States, the NATO military bloc was knocked together, and nearly two decades were wasted on the futile policy of confrontation. This negative experience should be taken into account in determining future developments in the Asian-Pacific region. It is important for the tremendous creative potential of its people, who have embarked on a unique period of rebirth, not to be wasted on militarization and the knocking together of military blocs, but to be directed entirely, without wasting resources or time, toward socioeconomic and political progress and the formation of international relations appropriate to the present level of civilization.

The inhabitants of all continents are tired of the nervous strain of confrontation and tension. The air of detente is necessary to everyone. The advancement of the all-European process is in the interests of not only the Europeans. Considerable significance is now attached to how fruitfully the first stage of the Stockholm conference ends. The attainment of agreement there on confidence-building measures could become a good basis for mutual understanding on the question of reducing conventional arms at the second stage of the conference. Of course, development must take place in all directions -- political, economic, humanitarian, and cultural. That is our approach to the forthcoming important forum -- the Vienna meeting of representatives of the states participating in the all-European conference.

It is within Europe's power to continue the difficult turn away from the history of wars and toward the history of peaceful cooperation. This would be a contribution to the science of civilized intercourse in the nuclear age that would be worthy of imitation. Today more than ever before it is important to mobilize the potential for common sense that exists in the world and bring about a partnership of reason in order to halt the slide toward disaster. The USSR's determination to do everything in its power to this end is unswerving. All the planet's people can be sure of that.

PETROVSKI, INTERVIEWED ON DRA, ARMS TALKS

LD032013 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Interview with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy, by correspondent Alajos Chrudinak, "this week"; place not given; Petrovskiy remarks in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation; no video available -- recorded]

[Text] [Chrudinak] The Soviet Union is now reducing the number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and is withdrawing six regiments from the country. What has made this possible right now, at this time? What has happened?

[Petrovskiy] I think that one of the most essential reasons for this troop withdrawal is the change in Afghanistan's internal situation. The situation has stabilized. Thus, the favorable social processes there, as well as the consolidation of people's power, have made it possible for an agreement to be created between us and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] on the withdrawal of these six regiments. Naturally, this is just one step, the first step. But there will be a second and also a third step. Everything depends on how the situation evolves. We have already agreed with the DRA Government on the schedule for the total withdrawal of Soviet troops, which will start as soon as there is an end to the outside intervention by foreign powers from the neighboring countries into Afghanistan's internal affairs.

[Chrudinak] Are you referring to the assistance given to the rebels?

[Petrovskiy] The support for the counterrevolutionaries, the rebels -- well, if they put an end to this, then the presence of Soviet troops quite simply becomes superfluous and unnecessary. But in any case, we have already agreed on the troop withdrawals with the DRA Government.

[Chrudinak] Comrade Gorbachev said in Vladivostok at the beginning of the week that the latest letter of reply which President Reagan has sent him is thought-provoking. Do you personally know anything about the content of this letter?

[Petrovskiy] I would first and foremost draw your attention to what Comrade Gorbachev said there. In fact his reaction precisely reflects the new foreign political style which can be seen in our country now. Therefore, we ourselves receive these proposals as seriously as possible, these indications which come to us from Washington. And if we see anything that testifies to their realism, which might promote the two countries' agreement, then we welcome it. You ask whether I am acquainted with the letter's content; unfortunately all I can say is that I left Moscow just at the moment when this letter arrived.

[Chrudinak] Is it conceivable that this letter of reply is just some kind of diplomatic nicety? Or is it perhaps something more serious?

[Petrovskiy] Comrade Gorbachev said in this connection: We have received Reagan's letter, his message, in which he replies to the initiatives which the Soviet Union made in June this year. Reagan's counterproposals, however, do not as yet deal seriously with the fundamental issues connected with security between our countries, first and foremost with stopping the arms race on earth and preventing its extension into space.

But we shall study these proposals as attentively as possible. And as Comrade Gorbachev also mentioned, we wish to set only a single national standard in judging these proposals, the standard of equal security, the standard of whether these proposals accord with the objectives which figure on the agenda of world politics.

[Chrudinak] In my opinion, however, matters do not by any means look as good as this. In a few day, on 6 August, the unilateral moratorium is to expire -- in the terms of which the Soviet Union has so far not carried out any nuclear tests. But Washington has offered no reaction to this whatever. In our opinion, what will happen after this date?

[Petrovskiy] Look, I do not want to evade the answer now, but you must understand that for me to be able to answer this question I would have to know what the other side now wants. We have now extended this moratorium three times. Why? We made no secret of it and do not hide the fact now wither that, to be sure, this moratorium was not an easy decision either from the military or from the economic point of view, when the other nuclear powers are continuing their own nuclear-weapons testing. The U.S. side has so far replied to our moratorium only with the Nevada nuclear explosions. But if they do follow our example after all, then a completely new situation could come about. In this case, however, and I can tell you this, we cannot extend the moratorium ad infinitum.

[Chrudinak] On 27 May President Reagan announced that in future he will not adhere to SALT I, and especially not to SALT II, what happens if President Reagan actually violates these treaties?

[Petrovskiy] If this does happen, after all, then he will inflict a very severe blow on the entire system of international security. First of all, this will lead to a new, perilous, phase of the arms race. In these treaties, we established that the strategic, offensive and defensive weapons are very much connected with one another. Second, this step undermines the existing system of international agreements.

[Chrudinak] So you have not received a secret offer from President Reagan? For in fact he stressed his desire for agreement on a much better, more comprehensive, disarmament agreement thatn SALT.

[Petrovskiy] I beg your pardon! Reagan does not want any kind of agreement whatever. Rather, he wants to demolish the existing ones. All our other proposals, made in the interests of agreement, are lying there on the negotiating table. Our new style, our new way of thinking, naturally presupposes compromise. There is no agreement without compromise. But, you know, compromise is like applause in the theater, you can only applaud with two hands, two hands have to be clapped together. You cannot achieve a compromise with one hand. There is a need for a movement toward each other. We strive for rational compromise, a compromise that accords with the equal and reciprocal security of the Soviet Union, the United States and their allies alike. Without compromise not a single issue can be resolved.

ZAGLADIN ON CSCE, MORATORIUM EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD012144 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Interview with Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, by station editor Bohumil Horak, in Prague; date not given -- recorded in Russian fading into Czech translation]

[Text] [Horak] We are currently marking the 11th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act of the CSCE. Comrade Zagladin, would you briefly assess the previous period and tell us where, in your view, are reserves in regard to relaxation?

[Zagladin] The Helsinki Conference was an exceptional phenomenon in the history of international relations. Before it there had already been a number of meetings, which could be described as East-West meetings, but the meeting in Helsinki was the first time that a whole range of issues concerning security and cooperation was discussed; at the same time these two issues were discussed in their mutual relationship. A document was also adopted, consolidating principles governing mutual relations in new conditions, in the conditions of the balance of forces created. Perhaps one could also say this: While in the disarmament field the SALT I and SALT II treaties and the antimissile defense agreement were the first approach to new thinking, in the area of mutual relations between the East and the West, Helsinki was the first such step in the area of security and cooperation. It is surely not by accident that the 10 main Helsinki principles became a part of the Soviet Constitution.

The results of the Helsinki Conference have nevertheless been subjected to serious tests. A new confrontation, far sharper than any of the previous ones, has caused serious problems to the Helsinki process and impeded the realization of its principles. Nonetheless, the important thing is that despite these storms on the international arena the Helsinki principles have survived and passed the test. It has been shown that the Helsinki roots are very firm, above all in Europe, and on the contrary we see how all European countries are activating their relations and expanding cooperation at various levels. A phenomenon that did not previously exist is emerging. Relations are developing between governments, between political forces regardless of whether or not they are in power. It could be said that autonomous relations have been created between the business circles of the East and the West, and that cultural exchanges are also developing to a considerable extent. Czechoslovakia, is playing a very active role in this. And as was confirmed at the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, the socialist countries want to go even further -- to give the results of the Helsinki Conference new content, new initiatives and actions -- each country in accordance with its specific needs and possibilities. It is also very important that, in fact, the Helsinki experiences have already been studied very carefully for a long time in other areas of the world in an endeavor to come closer to the ideals of security and cooperation as set by the Helsinki Final Act.

[Horak] The period of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing, which the Soviet side has extended twice, will expire on 6 August. Such magnanimity is unprecedented in international relations. However, nothing indicates that the United States wants to follow this Soviet step. Will such a negative reaction not have a negative impact on the prospects of all ongoing important talks?

[Zagladin] It certainly will have a negative influence. But one has to weigh some questions more deeply. The United States has not yet expressed itself. I would like this phrase not yet to signify a certain possibility of perspectives.

Moreover, one needs to understand another thing. Our moratorium, which has been a reflection of the political will and political resolve to take a decisive step forward in the field of disarmament, is being received everywhere as an endeavor to tackle the most burning problem of our time: the problem of mankind's survival. In the course of the moratorium there have occurred very deep changes in the world, in public opinion, and this not merely among the public that tends to support the opposition but the public as a whole. The slogan of moratorium has become a generally acknowledged slogan not merely of the socialist countries but also the nonaligned and even of countries that do not belong to either of these two groups. Even a number of Washington's allies, NATO members, speak in favor of a moratorium. The fact that this process has also affected the United States itself to a broad extent is very significant. Only for this reason was it possible for U.S. scientists and our scientists to recently agree on specific monitoring work regarding nuclear tests. This is of immense importance in view of the fact that the monitoring issue has always been an obstacle on the road to disarmament, and it is being shown that given goodwill monitoring is quite realistic. Leading scientists from both countries are now demonstrating in practice that monitoring is completely reliable, even when national devices alone are applied. And what if monitoring were to be carried out on the basis of international cooperation? In brief, considerable shifts are taking place in the issues concerning nuclear tests in the United States itself. For instance, the course of the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on the problem of nuclear tests -- where a certain progress, albeit a very small one but nonetheless a progress, has been made — testifies clearly to this. Let us hope that something will be achieved here.

[Horak] What are the prospects for Soviet-U.S. relations in the period ahead? Is their recent activation a mark of a more fundamental change in international relations?

[Zagladin] Indeed, an activation in our relations with the United States has been occurring now but not a change. Activation is occurring in an important but nonetheless secondary direction, in the field of economic relations, cultural exchanges and in consular relations in which we have recorded certain progress. At least in this respect the U.S. side is manifesting certain readiness to go forward, although not completely and not all the way. However, it has not yet manifested such readiness in fundamental issues. It will be necessary to have a look at the new proposals or new ideas contained in President Reagan's reply to Mikhail Gorbachev and which, as Mikhail Gorbachev said in Vladivostok, we are studying carefully.

Our stand is as follows: We want to go forward not only in the secondary issues but simultaneously. Above all we desire a fundamental change in the Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole. We consistently hold the view that strengthening security is possible today only with the full and all-round regard for the legitimate interests of all the participating parties. If the United States took the same approach to these issues, the situation would be different. As Mikhail Gorbachev said in Vladivostok, it is necessary to have a partnership of reason. This is a very correct idea. Nonetheless, the question remains whether there is enough reason and how powerful it is. I would nonetheless like to believe in the strength of reason.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD012303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 1 Aug 86

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program, presented by Vladimir Pasko, All-Union Radio foreign affairs commentator, with Nikolay Shishlin and Igor Surguchev, international affairs journalists; Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, commentator; Sergey Pravdin, identified as commentator and one of Pasko's colleagues; and Boris Adrianov and Viktor Levin, also identified as Pasko's colleagues]

[Excerpt] [Pasko] Hello comrades! The problem of ensuring security in the nuclear age continues to be the main topic of the letters arriving for our program. U.S. President Reagan has reaffirmed that there can be no victors and vanquished in a nuclear war, writes Comrade Makarov from Krivozerye in Penza Oblast, for example. So one wonders why the crazy arms race continues. Where is the logic in the words and deeds of the U.S. leaders? The same point is noted by another one of our listeners, Comrade Oriko from Tomsk, who reckons that you cannot trust the United States or its NATO allies, nor Japan. They all say one thing and do another, he writes, and so we must keep our powder dry. War veteran Pavel Ivanovich Shestakov from Novyy (?Torgez) in the Mari ASSR emphasizes in hit letter another aspect of the problem. We have been living in peace for 41 years now, he writes, and the struggle for peace has gone on for 41 years. There are no easy roads here, Pavel Ivanovich writes, but this struggle must be continued. May the people of Europe know no more wars and deprivations. Peace is needed equally by all, the Soviet people and the people of the United States. Three different letters, three different authors, and three different people, but the problem they raise is the same: how to avert the threat of war, and how to preserve peace. This problem today concerns everybody.

As is known, affairs in the international arena are not in the best shape. More than half a year has now passed since the Soviet Union came out with a specific and wide-scale developed program for the elimination of mass destruction weapons in the world by the end of the century. The basis of this exceptionally important document is the Soviet concept of security in the nuclear age which is gaining ever broader recognition everywhere. This program was substantially augmented by the proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries for a considerable reduction in armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, which might be discussed at a special forum made up of the European states, the United States, and Canada. Today the attention of the world community is drawn to the new initiatives of the Soviet Union concerning the strengthening of security in Asia. I will ask international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin to speak in greater detail about this issue.

[Shishlin] Much is being written and said abroad about Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok. This is natural; the speech has drawn attention because of its fresh approaches to key international problems. It, as it were, in addition interprets the new thinking that was announced as early as the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and this new thinking has been broadly developed and clarified in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress. At the same time, the Vladivostok speech by Milhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev draws attention due to its richness of practical ideas and practical propositions. This concerns primarily problems of security, which are, naturally, organically interwoven with problems of limitation and curtailment of the arms race. As it happens the problems of disarmament, the problem of overcoming the arms race, are put on an absolutely practical plane in the speech we are talking about.

First and foremost one's attention is drawn to the new affirmation of the Soviet stance on the fact that our country does not intend to increase the numbers of medium-range missiles stationed in Asia. Incidentally, I would like to draw attention to the fact that the Soviet proposals concerning the relevant U.S. and Soviet weapons in Europe do not provide for the transfer or moving of medium-range missiles, but for their elimination, which, of course, is not without interest for the Asian states. Further, in this Vladivostok speech, the Soviet Union also proposes ideas for limiting and curtailing the arms race, such as drafting a joint approach concerning prevention of the proliferation and build-up of nuclear weapons in this extensive area. Our country energetically supports the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, in the South Pacific and the Korean peninsula in particular. All of this is quite a useful and fruitful idea. I do not think that one can pass by or simply brush aside such major Soviet ideas as that of reducing the activities of naval fleets in the Pacific, or the proposals for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They may say that some of these ideas have already been in political circulation. That is, of course, correct, but taken together, and augmented by new practical considerations, free of any kind of tone of ultimatum, these Soviet ideas, in my view, represent more than an invitation to a dialogue. They are an invitation to act together in the name of strengthening Asian security, and hence universal security.

There is also a second leitmotif in the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Vladivostok; it concerns in essence all of this extensive Asian and Pacific region. A great deal is now being written about this idea of staging a Pacific conference, or one could say an Asian-Pacific conference, in Hiroshima. The Soviet Union, as is known, has many times put forward the idea of drafting a system of collective security in Asia. In this case this really was a proposal to jointly think about it. In this way this extensive region, a region one must say is nervous, containing quite a few situations of conflict, of real conflict, and with quite a few smoldering situations of conflict -- thus this region, jointly, in joint search, joint discussions, and joint efforts could find ways to strengthen relations of peace and peaceful cooperation. The road to this collective system of security, the road to formation of definite channels of peaceful, neighborly cooperation, lies, of course, not only through multilateral efforts but also through bilateral efforts.

When one acquaints oneself with the responses to the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Vladivostok, it is noticeable how the ideas of the Soviet leader have been interpreted in every country, whether mentioned in the speech or not. One must say that in general they have been interpreted fairly realistically. They provide confirmation of the Soviet Union's firm will to break with the unhealthy inertia in the development of international relations, including development of relations on the Asian Continent. This concerns, I think, primarily the relations between the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of Asia. Here, of course, quite a promising process is developing. I have in mind our relations with the Mongolian People's Republic; together with Mongolia we are now elaborating the idea of considerably reducing the Soviet troops in Mongolia. I have in mind the development of our relations with fraternal Vietnam, with the DPRK, and undoubtedly with our great neighbor, the PRC.

Incidentally, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statements are addressed to China concerning the possibility of reducing the armed forces and conventional weapons in this extensive zone. One would think that the Chinese comrades, who have repeatedly expressed somewhat similar considerations, will show interest in this new Soviet proposal, and one would like to hope that this will provide a stimulus for practical talks on this truly vitally important problem.

As far as the firm Soviet intention to work toward complete restoration of Soviet-Chinese relations, I think that the Vladivostok speech is the best affirmation of this.

Undoubtedly the ideas and considerations expressed about the relations with Japan, about relations between the Soviet Union and our friend India, and with other states, not necessarily such large ones as China, India, and Japan, with practically all countries of Asia, are promising.

Returning to the questions asked by the listeners, the common denominator of this speech in Vladivostok, as it were, is, of course, the dominant thought, that security in our world cannot be lasting today if it is security for one side. This security has to be universal. This security has to be indivisible. Construction of such a system of security cannot be the monopoly of any one country of the world. It is truly the concern of all Asian states, the concern of all countries of the world, and it is toward stimulating the actions of all countries together in the name of survival, in the name of the firm assertions of peaceful coexistence asa universal principle of international relations, that the Soviet Union is directing its efforts.

[Pasko] In their letters, many listeners ask us to say what changes are taking place in the sphere of Soviet-Chinese trade and economic relations. I am passing the microphone to my colleague, Boris Andrianov -- carry on, Boris Vasilyevich.

[Andrianov] I do not think I would be mistaken if I expressed confidence that all of you, dear comrades, have paid particular attention to the part of the speech made in Vladivostok by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev where the CPSU Central Committee's general secretary dwelled on the chief issues in our relations with the PRC. In particular, he was happy to note that positive progress has taken shape in economic ties. In connection with this, Comrade Gorbachev expressed the conviction that the mutually complementary features in the Soviet and Chinese economies that have formed historically provide great opportunities for expansion of these ties. Such a conclusion is based on the well-known premise set forth in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress. The report stated the following: Thinking of the future, one may say that there are enormous reserves for cooperation between the USSR and China. They are great because such cooperation is in accordance with the interests of both countries, because the dearest thing for our peoples, socialism and peace, is indivisible. The 27th CPSU Congress once again reaffirmed the Soviet Union's consistent desire to improve relations with the PRC, and to expand varied cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples.

This is expressed in specific matters, and in particular in the fact that Soviet-Chinese trade and economic relations have revived. Trade is the most stable form of relations between the Soviet Union and China. In the 1980's, both sides have undertaken energetic efforts to revive and further develop these relations. In connection with this, one should note that in 1984-85 there took place an exchange of visits by Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Yao Uilin, deputy premier of the PRC State Council. In the same period, a number of agreements were signed on cooperation in the field of trade and economic and of scientific-technological relations. All this has laid a good foundation for further development of bilateral economic ties. It should be noted that in the last 5 years, the annual volume of Soviet-Chinese trade has increased more than ninefold. Last year it amounted to R1,605,000,000. This is approximately 80 percent of the value of the maximum trade turnover achieved by our countries at the end of the 1950's.

[Pasko] Apropos, what exactly does the Soviet Union sell to China, and with what does that country supply us?

[Andrianov] Approximately one-third of Soviet exports to China are machinery and technical products; this means various kinds of machinery, equipment and means of transport. Among this there is civil aviation technology, trucks and cars, mining equipment and power engineering equipment. Our country also supplies ferrous and nonferrous metals, cement, mineral fertilizers, chemical goods, and timber. As far as the PRC is concerned, we receive from them mined raw materials, for example, tungsten ore and fluorspar, and also fresh-frozen meat and meat products, cotton, textiles, yarn, tea, vegetable oils, soy beans, and corn, along with other traditional Chinese export goods. As you can see, the range is quite broad. It [antecedent unclear] is formed on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Let me remind you that until very recently the Soviet Union was concluding annual intergovernmental trade agreements with China. However, such a practice, in the opinion of both countries, was not fully in accordance with the task of further increasing trade turnover. Having come to this conclusion, they signed the first long-term agreement between the Governments of the USSR and the PRC in the history of Soviet-Chinese relations on trade exchange and payments, for the period 1986-90. The volume of trade in the current 5-year plan is to amount to approximately R12 billion, on a balanced basis. Meanwhile, in the concluding year of the 5-year plan it is planned for it to be R3 billion, that is, almost twice as much as last year.

Apart from the long-term trade agreement, we have also concluded an agreement on economic and technical cooperation in construction and modernization of industrial projects in the PRC. As far as one can judge, we and the Chinese have similar priorities -- acceleration of socio-economic development, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stated. Why not support each other, and cooperate in implementation of our plans, where this obviously will be of benefit to both? The better relations are, the greater we can exchange experience with other, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed in connection with this.

[Pasko] Tamara Mikhaylovna (Kurditskaya), from Moscow, Vasiliy Mikhaylovich (Bystrov), from Leningrad, and a number of our other listeners have asked about the Afghan-Pakistan negotiations taking place in Geneva and what, specifically, is being discussed at the talks. Discussion revolves around settling the Afghanistan situation. Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of this country, at a recent plenum of the Central Committee of the party stated the positions of the sides in the following way: Pakistan, and U.S. imperialism which stands behind it, try to reduce the whole settlement simply to determining the period for the departure of the limited contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. We could never, he continued, agree with such an approach. The most important thing for Afghanistan is stopping the interference in its internal affairs. Therefore, the issue of the return of the Soviet contingent and the dates for the return can only be resolved in the context and in the precise interconnection of all the main components that constitute a political settlement. Such is the position of the sides. On 30 July, as you probably know, the second phase of the eighth round of negotiations started in Geneva. Afghanistan arrived with drafts for four agreements: the noninterference of each other's affairs, on international guarantees, on the voluntary return of Afghan refugees to their homeland, and on the interconnection of all these documents with the departure of the limited Soviet military contingent from Afghanistan. Two days before the start of negotiations, the Soviet Union announced the return home before the end of the current year of a part of the Soviet troops situated in Afghanistan: six regiments with their established equipment and weapons.

As Comrade Gorbachev stressed, in taking such a serious step, about which we have provisionally informed the interested states, including Pakistan, the Soviet Union is attempting to speed up the political settlement and give it yet another impetus. It proceeds also from the assumption that those who are organizing and implementing the armed intervention against the DRA will correctly understand and properly appraise this step. The response to this should be a reduction in outside interference in the affairs of Democratic Afghanistan. This was preceded by another important initiative, the Afghan leadership's announcement of their readiness to create a government with the participation in it of political forces which are now outside the borders of the country, but who are sincerely prepared to participate in the nationwide process of constructing a new Afghanistan. The point of all these initiatives is obvious; an active search for a way to stop the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Time will tell how events will unfold next. It is completely obvious, however, that if the intervention against the DRA continues, the Soviet Union will not leave its neighbor in trouble.

Listener Viktor Anatolyevich Glazunov from Leningrad has sent a letter in which he says that fairly frequently he hears in radio programs that the United States is putting pressure on its allies and disregarding their opinions. Tell me, Comrade Glazunov goes on to say, why there should be arm-twisting of ministers, premiers, and presidents of countries that are very close friends of the United States in military blocs and countries that have a highly developed industry and agriculture? Something here does not make sense to me.

I ask my colleague Viktor Levin to shed light on this matter.

[Levin] In his letter my namesake, Viktor Anatolyevich Glazunov, says that he has received the impression that the leaders of the Western countries are simply, by virtue of their imperialist solidarity, marching in step with the United States and that there is no need to prevail upon them to do so. Imperialist solidarity is, of course, an important factor, and our listener is quite right to draw attention to it. This same imperialist solidarity that is called Atlantic solidarity in NATO circles secures for the United States the adoption of decisions to their liking. This was so in the case of the siting in Western Europe of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, which led to the transformation of the West European states into nuclear hostages of the Pentagon. This is the way that the United States is striving to obtain agreement for the siting of new types of chemical weapons. However, as the militarist appetites of the United States increase, there is increased understanding of the danger of the U.S. course and mounting resistance to it. At times this resistance is, as it were, muffled and behind the scenes at the official meetings, but of late it has been more and more frequently splashing out into the open.

Here for instance, is what the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL had to say, and I quote: At the secret session of the NATO Council in the Canadian city of Halifax, Netherlands Foreign Minister van den Broek astonished his counterparts with the results of a public opinion poll. Van den Broek reported that 18 percent of his fellowcountrymen consider the greatest danger to peace comes from the United States. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz remained silent, DER SPIEGEL says. He must have already learned from his conversations with the foreign ministers how his government's current foreign policy horrifies its European allies.

One could add to this what was said by Karsten Voigt, spokesman on foriegn policy issues for the FRG's Social Democratic Party. The U.S. Administration, he said, is currently instilling more fear into the allies than are the Russians.

Taking into account the Soviet threat myth that still enjoys currency in the West, sharp dissatisfaction with the United States is to be heard in both the view of DER SPIEGEL and the utterances of Voigt. And I should think so! Washington continues to act in its own way, totally ignoring the views of its allies.

It is appropriate to give the following example. At the end of May, the United States foiled the adoption of a final document at the conference of experts on contacts between people that was being held within the framework of the Helsinki process. Thirty-four states had agreed to the proposals that had been drawn up, and only the United States adopted a negative stand. FRG Foreign Minister Genscher -- and Washington is much warmer in its attitude to the FRG than, say, France, with which it was angry for the refusal to allow the bombers flying to bomb Libya to pass through its territory -- well, as I was saying, Genscher attempted to persuade Shultz not to wreck the Bern conference. However, Shultz did not even want to listen to him. The secretary of state, Genscher was told in explanation, was playing tennis and was unable to come to the telephone.

If one takes the sphere of economic and trade relations, then there has recently been talk first of a steel war and then of an agricultural war.

The current U.S. Administration is attempting to dictate its will to all and sundry, including both friends and allies. But, inasmuch as the West Europeans, according to the Italian magazine PANORAMA, are afraid that they will be drawn into situations that are as unpredictable as they are dangerous and from which they will be the first to suffer, resistance is mounting within the continent -- resistance that often proves stronger than solidarity. After all, aside from this same imperialist solidarity there also remains a sense of self-preservation, and it is making itself known and is evoking anger from the United States. [Passage omitted]

COMMENTARIES NOTE BUSH'S 'FAILURE' IN MIDEAST

Jordan Rejects U.S. Policy

LD021754 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Aug 86

[From the "Window on The Arab World" program by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Text] For the second time in 6 months, a senior U.S. Government official is touring the Middle East. The visit is about to end. George Bush arrived in Egypt today on the last leg of his tour. Earlier, Bush visited Israel and Jordan. Thus we can now draw initial conclusions on his stay in the region.

In general one can only draw one conclusion: The policy of the present U.S. Administration toward Israel is the same as before, namely it is still openly biased toward Israel and hostile to the Arabs. Just as in the past, in the Middle East Washington primarily backs its strategic ally Israel. It was not a coincidence that during his stay in Israel, Bush affirmed to Israeli leaders that the United States is Israel's reliable ally. In a press conference in occupied Jerusalem he said: No one and nothing can drive a wedge in the firm U.S.-Israeli relations. In order to dispel any doubts in that regard the U.S. vice president openly declared at the Israeli Knesset that his administration is prepared to grant Israel the most-favored nation status in the military field -- that is, in exporting arms and military technology and the joint scientific research in the military field.

That means that the United States is determined to abide by its commitment to support Israel's military superiority over the Arab states.

With regard to the Middle East, Bush has come [words indistinct] here carrying, this time as well, (?the same old proposals). He is making generous statements about the U.S. endeavors to achieve peace in the Middle East and about U.S. determination to give new impetus to the so-called peace process in the area. However, behind such remarks on the search for peace lies the genuine endeavor of the U.S. and Israeli allies to impose humiliating peace conditions on the Arabs.

Washington and Tel Aviv want to implement such a plan by reviving the Camp David accords, and in other words by seeking to make more Arab states join in the seperate and direct talks with the Israeli aggressor. Washington and Tel Aviv will set the recent Moroccan-Israeli talks as an example to be followed, and both of them will press a number of Arab countries to join such a path. This above all concerns Jordan. Bush apparently concentrated his main efforts during his stay in Amman toward the achievement of such a task.

However, citing aides accompanying the U.S. vice president, news agencies report that Bush has failed in implementing the task. The Jordanian leaders stated to Washington's envoy, in strong terms, that they reject direct talks with Tel Aviv, and stressed the need for convening an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO, as well as the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

In other words, Bush did not succeed in drawing Amman toward supporting the U.S. policy on a Middle East settlement. It is known that Washington and Tel Aviv are strongly opposed to collective efforts to establish a genuinely just peace in the Middle East. The U.S. and Israeli allies prefer separate solutions so as to split the Arabs and then impose their conditions on each Arab state separately.

On must state here that the Israeli aggression against Lebanon in 1982 had the same objective. Tel Aviv and Washington have not yet given up that objective.

Further Report

LD021722 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] New York August 2 TASS -- The visit by U.S. Vice-President Goerge Bush to Jordan has ended in failure.

Before his departure for Amman from Israel, he urged the Jordanian leadership to begin direct talks with Tel Aviv. Washington's emissary thus sought to persuade Jordan to adopt the American option of the Middle East "settlement" patterned on the Camp David accords that had been rejected by the Arab peoples.

Prior to Bush's arrival in Amman, King Husayn emphasised that Jordan would not agree to any separate deals with Tel Aviv. The position of the country's leadership remained unchanged after the three-day visit by the Washington administration's highly placed representative.

In summing up the results of the Amman talks, Jordan's Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i observed that any unilateral initiatives or attempts at separate deals would not serve the cause of peace. Peace could be achieved only on a comprehensive basis within the framework of an international conference with the participation of all sides concerned, he added.

According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the U.S. vice-president had to admit after meeting King Husayn that his trip to the Middle East failed to give an impetus to the process of peaceful settlement in that region.

REAGAN GIVES GO-AHEAD FOR BINARY WEAPON PRODUCTION

PM011126 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent M. Knyazkov report for IZVESTIYA: "An Ominous Step"]

[Text] New York -- President Reagan has officially informed the U.S. Congress of his decision to go ahead with the large-scale production of a new nerve gas chemical weapon, so-called binary munitions. According to an announcement by a White House spokesman, the Pentagon and the NATO Armed Forces Command in Europe have been instructed to draw up plans for the deployment of these munitions in West European countries "in appropriate circumstances." As has become customary, the President accompanied his latest militarist step with assurances that the United States allegedly "continue to favor a general ban on chemical weapons."

It cannot be claimed that the administration's present decision comes as a surprise. Ignoring worldwide protests, Washington has been preparing for this step for a number of years. In the small city of Pine Bluff, Arkansas a huge complex for the production of binary shells and bombs has been created and test sites have been modernized. At that level, appropriations in excess of $1 billion have been requested from Congress for fiscal 1986 for the "chemical rearmament" of America.

However, the binary munitions for whose production the White House has now given the "green light," will merely complement the huge arsenal of toxic combat substances already in the possession of the United States. According to the press, more than 3 million units of chemical munitions containing a total of 150,000 metric tons of lethal toxins are currently stored at the Pentagon's dumps in the United States and NATO countries.

Washington's present decision is yet another indication that the United States does not intend to change its course of effectively blocking progress at the talks on banning chemical weapons being held within the framework of the Geneva disarmament conference.

"I believe that the administration's decision to go ahead with the production of binary munitions is a big mistakes," James Bush, deputy director of the Washington Defense Information Center, said in an interview. "It can only be assessed as a bellicose, aggressive step fraught with the extreme danger of a chemical arms race."

Konnov Condemns Decision

OW021143 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Viktor Konnov commentary; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has decided to begin manufacturing the most modern chemical weapons -- binary ammunition.

Here is our commentary:

[Konnov] Hello comrades. White House spokesman Speakes made this announcement. He also made it known that the Pentagon, together with the NATO High Command in Europe, were entrusted to work out the plans for the deployment, under appropriate conditions, of this ammunition in Western Europe. Let me first remind you what U.S. binary weapons represent. Unlike conventional chemical ammunition, binary ones are equipped with two or more chemical components that are stored in separate containers. During the flight of shells, bombs, and rockets towards their targets, an interaction of these components takes place creating, as the result of a chemical reaction, a highly toxic lethal substance, capable of striking down all living things. In concrete terms we are speaking about the production of the chemical bomb, the "big eye", which is a 155mm binary artillery shell. The Pentagon has already been assigned nearly $160 million for its production, whereas for the creation of a full U.S. Army chemical arsenal, the colossal sum of $10 billion will be expended.

The U.S. binary program is especially dangerous for Europe. Washington makes no secret that binary weapons are intended to be deployed in West European countries, primarily in the FRG, the UK, Italy, as well as Turkey. Here Washington's insidiousness becomes apparent once again. Hoping to draw a retaliatory strike away from its own territory, it is placing the territories and the populations of its allies under such a strike. The Soviet Union is resolutely condemning plans to produce and deploy binary weapons. It has done, and is doing, all that is possible to have chemical weapons of all varieties banned, as soon as possible, and to destroy all stockpiles.

The Soviet leadership has, on many occasions, said that a chemical free zone should be created in central Europe, and that the USSR would be prepared to guarantee and to respect the status of this zone. Such a guarantee would become effective if the United States, doing its part, acted likewise.

REAGAN APPROACH TO ARMS TALKS QUESTIONED

OW021103 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1015 GMT 30 Jul 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] The American Administration is not about to reject attempts to speed up the star wars program. President Reagan announced this while speaking to students who are members of the Republican Party.

He specifically indicated that the United States had no intention to make this program a bargaining chip in the Soviet-American nuclear and space arms talks. We must continue the Strategic Defense Initiative program on schedule, Reagan stressed.

Contrary to the true state of affairs, the White House chief once again asserted that the star wars program is ostensibly a guarantee of peace without nuclear weapons, although specialists say that in addition to laser and other exotic weapons specified in the program, the most modern and even more dangerous nuclear arms will also be deployed in space. And although the SDI program is the main obstacle in the path of progress toward curbing the arms race, the President in his speech to the students has assured that the administration aspires to approach the talks with the Soviet Union conscientiously in order to achieve a reduction in arms. A strange form of conscientiousness, wouldn't you say?

TURKATENKO HITS REAGAN CSCE ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT

LD021321 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

"Eleven years ago...the United States, Canada and thirty-three European countries signed in Helsinki the Final Act of the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The signatories undertook to observe important standards of international conduct and pursue practical steps to reduce the barriers dividing Europe between East and West". This is the opening paragraph of the statement by U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Helsinki Conference. These two sentences are the only ones in the statement that correspond to fact. Then claims are made that the socialist countries disregard the provisions of the Final Act, while the USA is, allegedly, scrupulously observes them -- in the field of human rights, in ensuring European security and in the economic field.

Ironically, the publication of Reagan's statement coincided with the publication by the U.S. Department of Labour of statistics on the high unemployment rate remaining in that country. According to the official data alone, more than eight million Americans are today deprived of the right to work. An evidence of how the USA "observes" human rights is the measures recently announced by the U.S. Administration to expel the American Indian Navajo tribe from the land belonging to it, simply because rich deposits of plutonium and other minerals have been discovered there and the monopolies are in a hurry to lay their hands on them.

The President's claim that the USA abides by the provisions of the Final Act on strengthening security and lessening tensions in Europe by no means corresponds to fact. Already after signing the document, the USA began packing, and continues packing till now, the European Continent with ever new types of weapons, including the nuclear-tipped Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. It is from Europe that Washington, acting in disregard not only of the final act, but also of all other norms of international law, carries out dangerous acts of state terrorism destabilizing the international situation, an evidence of which in particular is the use by the USA of airfields in Britain for launching a bomging strike against Libya.

Apparently, the American leaders also view as a "contribution" to European security the administration's recent decision to start the production of the latest brutal chemical weapon -- binary munitions, which according to the plan for an "emergency situation" are to be sent to Western Europe, turned into a shortage for U.S. "chemical death". In doing so, the USA is pointedly rejecting the Soviet initiatives aimed at riding Europe and the whole world of nuclear and chemical weapons.

Claims contained in Reagan's statement as regards the concern of the USA about the observance of the provisions of the Final Act in the economic field hold no water. Instead of contributing to economic cooperation, the USA is doing its utmost to reduce such cooperation to zero by introducing new restrictions on East-West trade and imposing them on its NATO allies. Since the time of the signing of the Final Act the Pentagon has several times toughened and enlarged the list of goods, which are not allowed for supply to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, not only from the USA but also from other NATO member-countries.

DIFFICULTIES IN CONDUCTING DIALOGUE WITH U.S. CITED

LD031721 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1402 GMT 3 Aug 86

["International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech, filled with ideas and proposals, described as a multi-vectorial speech, was considered by many to be a confirmation of our sincerity and a striking act of goodwill. We are in favor of dialogue. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said that a reply has been received from President Reagan and that we are treating this reply in a responsible manner and giving it attention.

One also must say that it is not easy to conduct dialogue with the Americans. For example: An extraordinary session of the Soviet-U.S. Standing Consultative Commission took place in New York. It was convened on the Soviet side's suggestion in connection with the U.S. Administration's decision to refuse to observe the SALT II treaty in the future. What happened? The U.S. representatives talked about some Soviet violations, justified the course that Washington has taken toward speeding up the arms race, and then proposed replacing limitations in the existing treaty with a temporary so-called regime of restraint.

The best area for showing reasonable restraint is in the star wars program. The U.S. press is now saying that the administration allegedly is prepared not to deploy an [razvertyvat] antimissile defense for 5 or 7 years and to observe the 1972 ABM treaty; but on the expiry of that period, or of a rather longer period, the administration will obtain the right to deploy the nuclear shield that is in preparation.

First of all, some comments on the observance of the treaty. There was the normal interpretation of this that prevented activities in the sphere of the Strategic Defense Initiative. However, they thought up a so-called broader interpretation a year ago that was so unconvincing that it has not been officially accepted thus far. In fact, this broader interpretation is a complete alteration of the treaty in order to permit work on developing antimissile defense. Washington is not being specific now about whether it intends to observe the treaty in an honorable way, showing restraint, or whether it will arbitrarily adopt the broader interpretation.

Regarding the point of postponing SD for 5 or 7 years, Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, who is in charge of the entire Strategic Defense Initiative, says that at least another 10 years will be needed before the United States will be able and technically ready to start deploying [razvertyvat] the antimissile defense system. If one now comprises this forecast by an expert with the concession currently being written about the United States, the suspicion arises: Is impotence perhaps being made out to be a virtue here? The United States is simply not capable of deploying the system earlier, so what is the concession worth?

A joint search for a way to stop the arms race on earth and prevent it in space would be genuinely reasonable restraint. The arms race is depressingly ramified.

Whatever aspect of it you take, the U.S. side is lacking in restraint. Mention has already been made of the passion for chemical weapons and the intoxication with nuclear tests. One could also add the rejection of the Soviet initiatives on a mutual curtailment of naval activities, and in particular the refusal to help turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace which is very important for both large and small states in the region.

CHERNYSHEV DENOUNCES U.S. ARMY SPACE AGENCY

LD011328 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The U.S. Department of Defense has just announced the founding of a U.S. Army space agency which begins to function from today.

Thus, yet another substantial element has been added to the U.S. organisational structure which is designed for "star war" preparations.

The present U.S. Administration began to contribute to organisationally "streamlining" the management of the militarisation of outer space way back in 1982 when the United States President signed a directive on founding a new inter-departmental coordination body which was entrusted with drafting versions of decision on major space problems for the White House.

This was followed by the establishment of a space command of the Air Force, a space command of the Navy, a space command of the U.S. Armed Forces, and, this time, a U.S. Army space agency.

"Guardians of the high frontier" is the motto of the space command of the Air Force, which, according to the American AIR FORCE magazine, symbolises the importance of outer space to U.S. "national security" and reveals the abmition of the Air Force to dominate that environment.

The number of such "guardians" of the high frontier grows in the Pentagon with every passing year. At any moment they are prepared to phase into operational readiness the space-strike weapons which are being developed by the U.S. military-industrial complex.

Moreover, the Pentagon's top brass increasingly often speak of the need to form a new independent armed service in the near future: a space military force which would function on a par with the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, and the Marine Corps.

The U.S. military-industrial complex has now unfolded a huge machinery which is designed to implement the "star wars" idea.

An organisational framework for the SDI programme has been set up, and the industry has been engaged.

Strategists are busy developing concepts for the conduct of combat operations in outer space, and operations involving the use of space-strike weapons.

The new organisational measures which have just been announced by the Pentagon are yet another evidence of still more increased preparations in the United States for "star wars" which pose danger to the very existence of civilization on earth.

PENTAGON INFRASTRUCTURE PLANS FOR NUCLEAR WAR

PM031326 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the rubric "Behind Events": "Pentagon-Style Survival"]

[Text] Washington, 28 Jul -- Contrary to the U.S. Administration's widely trumpeted statements about its "desire for peace" and the reduction of nuclear arsenals, the Pentagon is carrying out extensive work to prepare for and wage a nuclear war and is creating a complex system of defensive arms, bomb shelters, and a range of satellite links and communications to ensure U.S. "survival" in a nuclear conflict.

This was directly stated in a long WASHINGTON POST article. It points out that the U.S. military department is creating a major "land-based emergency control system" [nazemnaya sistema upravleniya v chrezvychaynykh obstoyatelstvakh] -- [GVEN] -- which is conceived, in particular, as a command post for relaying orders to strategic missile complexes and air and naval bases in the event of a nuclear conflict.

THE WASHINGTON POST notes that the Pentagon has allocated $800 million for the creation of the system. By Pentagon standards this is by no means a large sum. However, GVEN is only one component in the comprehensive plan drawn up by the administration for creating a military infrastructure aimed at making the United States not only able to wage a nuclear war but to "survive it," maintain its forces, and prepare to wage new combat actions. According to the newspaper, the U.S. Administration plans to allocate $40 billion for these purposes.

THE WASHINGTON POST frankly hints that the Reagan administration is clearlly being duplicitous in its approach to the problem of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, and its claims about its desire to ensure peace are no more than a propaganda screen for its militarist preparations. It is reminiscent of the worldwide outburst of indignation triggered by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's statement that the United States is striving to win "strategic superiority" in a nuclear conflict. "Behind the scenes, often in complete secrecy," the newspaper writes, "the military has spent almost $20 billion on creating a command control, communications, and intelligence network (termed C-3I by the Pentagon) most of which is intended for surviving a long nuclear war and reaching the "post-attack stage."

Essentially, W. Arkin, an American nuclear weapons expert, stated in the newspaper, "this will allow the United States to prepare for a fourth world war."

THE WASHINGTON POST, quoting statements by D. Latham, leader of C-3I, notes that it is planned to launch a "Milstar" satellite system within the framework of the program. According to preliminary assessments it will cost $10-20 billion. The system, the article points out, will be the first communications system to ensure a "campaign of repeated exchanges" of nuclear strikes. It also embraces a space-based nuclear detection system [sistema yadernogo obnaruzheniya] that will determine which enemy targets have been destroyed and which ones should be struck again.

THE WASHINGTON POST article unambigously attests that the United States is continueing to pursue its dangerous course of preparing to unleash a nuclear conflict.

U.S. EXERCISES 'REHEARSE' INVASION OF LIBYA

PM011434 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "Interference Syndrome"]

[Text] It is not the first time military games have been held in the United States [that] have essentially been a rehearsal for an attack by the U.S. military on other countries. The provocative "Gallant Eagle-86" exercises of the U.S. Armed Forces Central Command (Centcom) are currently being held in the California desert. The scenario being rehearsed is that of an "invasion" of "an eastern country to restore order after the death of a leader"! Exactly that!

It is common knowledge that the command's function is not to defend the United States. Essentially it is an interventionist, punitive corps set up under the current administration on the basis of the "Rapid Deployment Force" knocked together by President Carter. It comprises hundreds of thousands of servicemen, long-range transport aircraft, naval units, and so forth. Nearly the entire "Third World" falls within its "sphere" of action. Centcom's prime target is the liberated countries, against which Washington's "Reagan doctrine" or "neoglobalism" -- essentially a doctrine of global export of counterrevolution -- is specifically directed.

The Pentagon scenario for the "Gallant Eagle-86" exercises and the terrain selected for them leave no doubt about the intended recipient of the planned "invasion" to establish American-style order. It is Libya. The Western press points out in this connection that in April, during the bandit attack on Tripoli and Banghazi, spokesmen for the U.S. Administration made no secret of the fact that one of the aims of their adventure was to physically destroy the leaders of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and to "help" certain "pro-Western forces" seize power. The actual plan then was to "restore" U.S. order "after the death (murder, actually) of a leader,"

The scale of the exercises -- they involve 35,000 servicemen, fighter aircraft, airborne subunits, transport aircraft, tanks, and other combat equipment -- gives an indication of the scale of the adventures the Pentagonites intend to carry out in the Near East. Centcom is paying special attention to that region. Not only Libya has cause for anxiety in connection with these exercises, the biggest in Centcom's history. It is highly symptomatic that they have coincided with U.S. Vice President G. Bush's Near East tour. The senior U.S. Administration spokesman is taking with him a plan for a Near East "peace settlement." But when you remember that U.S. deplomacy is not averse to using such trump cards as the "invasion scenario" which is being rehearsed by Centcom, it becomes clear that the olive branch handed to the vice president is in fact that same old "big stick" Washington uses to conduct its "position of strength" policy in the region.

"Gallant Eagle-86" is not just another provocation, it also indicates that the United States cannot shake off the syndrome of interference in the affairs of sovereign states and abandon the idea that the United States can tell other countries and peoples how to handle their own business.

U.S. 'PSEUDO-SANCTIONS' AGAINST RSA SCORED

LD021724 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 2 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

In a bid to bring down the wave of demands for strict sanctions against South Africa, mounting in the United States, the Republican Party has undertaken another manoeuvre at the U.S. Congress.

The Republican-controlled Senate Committee on Foreign Relations passed a draft law on measures against the apartheid regime which could only be described as pseudo-sanctions.

The bill, now to be considered by Senate, stipulates banning new investments by American companies in South Africa in the event of discrimination at their enterprises in that country, banning new loans to the South African Government and state corporations, and denying South African air companies the right to fly to the United States.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee also suggested an embargo on coal and uranium imports from South Africa.

The latter measure was obviously prompted by protectionist considerations, because American corporations suffer from competition with South African coal and uranium producres.

The committee turned down all proposals on really tough sanctions against the apartheid regime. When Senator Alan Cranston suggested a complete ban on trade with South Africa and American investment in that country, earlier adopted by the House of Representatives, where the Democrats have the majority, Republican Senator Richard Lugar described it as an extremist measure.

The committee even turned down the proposal on banning the import of South African textile products to the United States. An agreement for increasing the textile imports from South Africa was signed by the Reagan administration on June 27 and will be put into effect September 1.

Working out their own "package" of pseudo-sanctions against South Africa, the Republican majority in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee acted in line with the White House stance that sanctions should not have a "punitive" or generally economic nature. Ronald Reagan said last week that the United States should help South Africa, instead of trying to break it down.

The bill adopted by the committee gives President Reagan the right to cancel the cosmetic measures it contains, if the President thinks that South Africa is making evident progress towards abandoning apartheid. And what Reagan was doing in his last week speech was talking about this progress.

The U.S. Administration's allies in Congress would have altogether ignored the demands of U.S. public opinion for measures against the apartheid regime, if it were not for the November elections. In November, the voters will elect a new House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate and will be able to demand answer from legislators.

The upcoming elections will force to manoeuver the supporters of the Pretoria regime, who are trying to create a semblance that they are fighting against apartheid.

JAPANESE DELEGATION VISITS VLADIVOSTOK

LD312127 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Vladivostok July 31 TASS -- A Japanese delegation representing the prefectural assembly of Hokkaido is staying in Vladivostok. It met today with First Secretary of the Maritime Territorial Committee of the CPSU Dmitriy Gagarov and Chairman of the Maritime Territory Executive Committee of People's Deputies Dmitriy Karabanov. The leaders of the maritime territory told the members of the delegation about the social and economic development of the south of the Soviet Far East, about its prospects.

The guests expressed great interest in the Pacific region becoming a zone of durable peace.

Members of the delegation visited the production amalgamation "Dalryba", the far eastern [item incomplete as received]

COMMENTARY ON GORBACHEV EMPHASISIS ON JAPAN TIES

OW010647 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev delivered a speech in Vladivostok on 28 July. In this connection, commentator Dmitriyev writes:

Importance was attached to relations with Japan in the speech. This reflects the Soviet Union's natural hope to have intimate relations with its neighboring countries. This hope is all the more valid because Japan has become the most important major power in the region as was stressed by General Secretary Gorbachev. As such, Japan shares the responsibility for developments not only in the Far East but also in Asia and the whole world. The Soviet Union is also aware of its responsibility. In this context, it is natural for the two countries to coordinate their efforts to meet mutual responsibilities as adequately as possible? For example, let us examine the security issue, a matter of popular concern. The Soviet Union is strongly opposed to seeking confrontation from a position of strength. In view of its geographic characteristics, it is unlikely Japan wants intensification of military and political tension. The line of confrontation will not be acceptable to Japan even if it is viewed from an objective angle. If the Soviet Union and Japan both seek detente, this can serve as the basis for political cooperation, can it not?

In Vladivostok, General Secretary Gorbachev revealed a plan to turn the Asian and Pacific region into an area of peace and cooperation. What the peoples of Asia need is not an arms race but a comprehensive security system that considers the interests of all countries on the basis of an equitable treaty. As a concrete measure to establish such a security system, General Secretary Gorbachev proposed that a Pacific conference be convened. He said that this meeting could be held in Hiroshima. General Secretary Gorbachev's proposal embodies two things: hope to appease the souls of those victimized by the atomic bombings and awareness of Japan's important role in promoting detente in Asia.

Of course, it rests solely with the Japanese leadership to decide what response Japan should make to this proposal and various other ideas advanced by General Secretary Gorbachev at the meeting with representatives of Vladivstok citizens.

However, there is one thing we can clearly say: both Japan and the Soviet Union will be able to resolve their respective internal and external problems with greater ease under circumstances of detente. In addition, the two countries hold the key to the realization of detente. For example, detente in Asia presupposes lowering the level of military confrontation. Japan's leadership shows quite a strong interest in this, although the interest is still of a limited nature.

The Soviet Union and Japan have taken various measures to further improve their relations. Of these measures, the most significant has been the exchange of visits by the foreign ministers of the two countries, and mutual visits by the leaders of the two countries have now been put on the agenda. Needless to say, such direct talks will help resolve various issues of mutual concern more effectively. General Secretary Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok shows the Soviet intention to maintain the dynamism attained this year in the relations between the two countries. This intention will also be fulfilled in the field of economic activities such as development of marine resources and peaceful use of outer space. The two countries will also be able to plan joint ventures. In this sense, plans to develop various areas in the Eastern part of the Soviet Union, explained by General Secretary Gorbachev in Vladivostok, open up new prospects.

The large-scale Soviet-Japanese economic talks, which were held in Moscow in April this year, showed that Japanese business circles are interested in such cooperation. An issue of personal interest to the peoples of the two countries was also resolved recently. The grave visit issue was settled against the backdrop of improving Soviet-Japanese relations.

By developing a political dialogue and mutually beneficial economic interchanges, the Soviet Union and Japan will be able to deepen cooperation in a calm atmosphere on a healthy and realistic basis and without being troubled by various past issues. The two countries should do so by all means in view of their objective international status.

DPRK NAVAL DETACHMENT ENDS USSR VISIT 29 JUL

PM031226 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jul 86 First Edition p 3

[Report by Captain Third Class v. Urban: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Vladivostok -- The official friendly reply visit by a detachment of Korean ships under the flag of Admiral Kim Il-chol, commander of the Korean People's Armed Forces Navy, ended on 29 July. The Korean sailors took part in the celebration of USSR Navy Day, visited the "Okean" Komsomol Central Committee all-union young pioneer's camp and industrial enterprises in the port and had friendly meetings with sailors of the Pacific Fleet. Adm Kim Il-chol visited the S.O. Makarov Pacific Higher Naval College, where he familiarized himself with the life and daily routine of future naval officers.

IZVESTIYA MARKS END OF DPRK SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN

PM311621 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Vinogradov "International Commentary": "The Korean Peninsula: Two Stances"]

[Text] The month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful democratic basis has ended.

Mass meetings and demonstrations were held in cities in many countries on the planet, expressing broad support for the DPRK's policy aimed at the elimination of the threat of war and the creation of conditions for the resumption of a dialogue between North and South. In the world public's opinion, particular importance attaches to Pyongyang's proposals to transform the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and the proposal for a tripartite meeting of military leaders from the DPRK, South Korea, and the UN Armed Forces on the peninsula. This meeting could discuss such issues concerning the normalization of the situation as the termination of military maneuvers, the reduction of troops and armaments, and the observance of the armistice in Korea.

The initiatives that have been put forward are a continuation of the DPRK's peace-loving course and testify to its ardent desire for peace. They supplement a number of other constructive proposals by Pyongyang to reduce confrontation on the Korean peninsula, which has been a region of tension for many years on end. It is no secret that the U.S. military, acting under UN auspices, is mainly to blame for the maintenance of the dangerous situation here. The United States has established one of its largest nuclear bases in the Far East south of the 38th parallel, having stationed a 40,000-strong contingent of armed forces there. Dumps in South Korea house U.S. nuclear weapons with a total explosive force of 13,000 kilotons, and the Pentagon continues to hatch plans for the further buildup of its military potential. It is well known that the United States intends to begin construction of 36 new nuclear ammunition dumps on South Korean territory. Under these circumstances, fraught with a global catastrophe, the DPRK Government deems it necessary to take urgent measures with a view to preventing war and ensuring lasting peace. Pyongyang's proposals display a responsible approach toward the problems of liquidating a dangerous seat of nuclear conflict and reducing the level of military confrontation. It is no accident that this stance has encountered approval and support in Mongolia, Vietnam, China, and other socialist countries. It is being acclaimed by many states in the Asian Continent, by all who strive to terminate the arms race and ensure a peaceful future for the peoples. But Washington and Seoul have ostentatiously refused to accept the DPRK's proposals. They somehow found a pretext to deviate from the quest for real ways to ease tension. Thus, the United States and the Seoul regime have displayed anew their unwillingness to take practical steps in support of their loud declarations about a commitment to peace and dialogue in Korea.

It is evident that the Pentagon has completely different plans for this region. They are diametrically opposite to the peoples' aspirations and inflict serious damage on the cause of strengthening security in the Far East and throughout the Asia and Pacific region.

KOREAN UNITY COMMITTEE CONDEMNS DIVISION

LD022102 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 TASS -- The transformation of the Korean peninsula into a zone of peace and stability, free from nuclear weapons, meets the aspirations of the peoples of this region and the interests of peace throughout the world, says the address of the International Coordinating Committee in Support of the Peaceful Unification of Korea, out here.

The address denounced the policy of imperialist and reactionary forces which were seeking to perpetuate the country's division.

The international committee called on all national committees and peace-loving forces around the world to strengthen international solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of American troops and weapons, including nuclear ones, from South Korea, and back the work of the international conference for a nuclear-free peaceful Korean peninsula, scheduled for Pyongyang this year.

AFGHAN COMMANDER COMMENTS ON MILITARY SUCCESSES

LD011923 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Kabul August 1 TASS -- "The current Afghan year has been marked by several major victories of our army over counter-revolutionary forces bent on disrupting the process of social and economic change in Afghanistan," Lieutenant-General Shahnawas Tanay, chief of the General Staff of the Afghan Armed Forces, has pointed out.

During the past two months, he said in an interview with TASS correspondent Andrey Greshnov, units of the Afghan Armed Forces, actively backed by the civilian population, conducted a number of successful operations in various provinces of the country.

Counter-revolutionary forces were dislodged from western Herat. Two large gangs, after suffering heavy losses and having realized that further resistance was futile, surrendered to the authorities on the outskirts of the city.

Bandit units were routed in several districts of Qandahar Province. Counter-revolution lost many of its chieftains, he said.

The inglorious end of these "Islamic freedom-fighters" marked division within the ranks of counter-revolutionaries. More armed units, who had been forced or enticed into anti-people and anti-revolutionary activity, were taking the side of the people's government, Tanay said.

Quite recently, 336 Afghans laid down arms in Jowzjan Province. Their commanders, after a sober assessment of the situation, decided to surrender to the revolutionary authorities to meet amnesty requirements. "We are firmly holding our word: They are all given a chance actually to prove their commitment to the people and to the revolution."

The Afghan people, said the chief of the General-Staff, responded with understanding to Mikhail Gorbachev's statement in Vladivostok, related to the return of several Soviet military units based in Afghanistan to the Soviet Union.

Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, pointed out in his address, "We do not conceal the fact that the goodwill gesture became possible as a result of the all-round consolidation of people's power, the might of the Afghan Armed Forces and the growing support for the policy of the PDPA and the government on the part of Afghanistan's people."

GERASIMOV HIGHLIGHTS PROPOSAL ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL

LD031925 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1402 GMT 3 Aug 86

[From the "International Panorama" presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] In his Vladivostok speech, Mikhail Gorbachev said many important things about Soviet-Chinese relations.

For example, one might be able to look at the Amur on the border not through field glasses, as if it were a water barrier, but as a region to join together forces for the common good. The official border could go along the main channel.

We are withdrawing six regiments from Afghanistan. There has been a lot of reaction precisely to this step. Some say that six regiments is not much. But this step is an additional impetus to speed up a political settlement. Just this week in Geneva the latest round of indirect talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan began with UN mediation and the drafts of four agreements were drawn up there: on the noninterference of these two countries in the affairs of each other, on international guarantees, on the voluntary return home of Afghan refugees, and on the interconnection between these three documents and the withdrawal of Soviet troops. At first glance this may seem paradoxical but if there is someone who does not want the Soviet troops withdrawn, then it is the United States. It is very advantageous for the United States to keep the kettle boiling, as they say, to continue accusing us, with a righteous man's zeal, of interference, although, in word, U.S. officials are also in favor of the speedy withdrawal of Soviet troops.

ANALYST STRESSES AFGHAN GOODWILL IN TALKS

LD011635 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov.

The seventh round of Afghan-Pakistani talks, conducted through Diego Cordovez, the U.N. secretary-general's personal representative, has been resumed at Geneva's Palais des Nations.

Certain progress has been reached in the elaboration of basic documents that should determine the foundations of the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

Their elaboration is a result of the sincerity of efforts and evidence of the goodwill and interest of the Afghan side in the earliest settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, in the normalization of the situation in the region.

In advance of the talks, the Soviet leadership adopted a decision in agreement with the Afghan Government on returning home part of Soviet units. The goodwill gesture, designed to speed up political settlement, to give it one more impetus, was positively assessed by broad sections of the public and press around the world.

According to the Indian EXPRESS, the Soviet step was acquiring great importance as the Afghan-Pakistani talks resumed.

The French LE MONDE said that it could facilitate the establishment of a more favourable atmosphere for a political settlement of the problem.

The Swiss press expressed the opinion that the Soviet initiative would speed up the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

It is now natural to expect that the other side will reciprocate this manifestation of goodwill, will demonstrate its interest in settling the "Afghan problem". The point at issue is that outside interference in Afghanistan's affairs and the infiltration by counter-revolutionary mercenaries into Afghanistan should be immediately ended.

This would undoubtedly facilitate a final political settlement, and would help speed up the return of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

In responding to the verbal attacks by the circles bent on belittling the significance of the Soviet leadership's decision, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the people's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Najibullah declared on Afghan television, "we are, naturally, talking about a first step. Whether it will be followed by the second and third ones fully depends on the actions by the U.S., Pakistan, Iran and other countries which imposed an undeclared war on Afghanistan."

The forthcoming weeks of the Geneva talks will show whether those who organize and carry out armed intervention against Afghanistan are going to confirm by deeds their declarations about the striving to achieve a political settlement of the situation relating to Afghanistan.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH INDIAN AMBASSADOR

LD011641 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Triloki Nath Kaul, ambassador of the Republic of India. During their conversation, mutual satisfaction was expressed with the high level and progressive development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India. The desire of the two sides to expand and deepen these relations in every possible way was reaffirmed.

Comrade Shevardnadze stressed that the line toward comprehensive development and cooperation with friendly India in political and other spheres will remain a most important component of Soviet foreign policy. Joint understanding of the importance and timeliness of the specific proposals advanced in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok was voiced and directed toward the active involvement of the Asian-Pacific region in the general process of the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

It was reaffirmed on both sides that the USSR and India would continue to make a substantial practical contribution to the improvement of the political climate in Asia and the world as a whole and to actively pursue the reduction in the threat of war and the revival of detente. The conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

GANDHI EXPOUNDS ON INDIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

PM311558 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "'Loyal and Tested Friend'"]

[Text] Delhi, 27 Jul -- "Indian-Soviet cooperation will continue to serve the interests of peace," Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi pointed out when addressing the participants in a ceremony held here devoted to the publication of the books "Indian-Soviet Relations" and "USSR Policy in Asia." The books have been published by the People's Publishing House.

The Indian head of government emphasized that "the Soviet Union has always been and still is India's loyal and tested friend." He voiced satisfaction with the books' publication pegged to the 15th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of India.

These works show the Soviet Union's key role in maintaining peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. "The Soviet Union is at the forefront of the struggle for peace," the authors of the book "USSR Policy in Asia" point out.

IRANIAN 'GUARDS', BALUCHIS CONTINUE 'CLASHES'

LD312257 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Kabul July 31 TASS -- Armed clashes between Baluchis and government troops are continuing in the Iranian province of Sistan [and Baluchistan]. According to reports reaching here, Baluchis and detachments of the "Islamic Revolution Guards" clashed in the Mirjaveh region. The "guards" lost nine people killed and wounded. Baluchis attacked a military truck outside Zahedan, killing two and wounding several police riding in it.

In answer to that, the Iranian authorities staged public executions in Zahedan recently, hanging 15 people.

COMMENTARY ON USSR-SRV AMITY SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY

OW021732 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Station observer Glebov's commentary on the 28th anniversary of the founding of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society]

[Excerpts] Soviet Cosmonaut Titov who is also chairman of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society pointed out the taks of the society as follows: Our goal is to promote and strengthen fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese people. [passage omitted]

Some foreign forces have repeatedly tried to stir up doubt about friendship between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. They assert that cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam constitutes a threat to the security of Southeast Asian countries. They actually confounded black and white. The relationship between the Soviet Union and Vietnam is a re relationship between two sovereign countries. It is of a peaceful and constructive nature and will never impair the interests of other countries. The main part of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam is economic cooperation. [passage omitted]

The Soviet Union also helps Vietnam strengthen its defensive capability. At a time when Vietnam is faced with real threat from imperialists and their accomplices, this kind of assistance is quite necessary. Cooperation in this field does not in the slighest degree violate the United Nations Charter, nor will it threaten any people. Only those who harbor hegemonistic ambition toward Vietnam and its Indochinese allies will feel uneasy.

As to the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the field of foreign policy, the only goal is to greatly promote and strengthen peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. [passage omitted]

As everyone knows, the Soviet Union completely supports vietnam's efforts to restore a good-neighborly relationship with China. General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Gorbachev emphatically pointed out in his speech in Vladivostok on 28 July: The prospect for peace in Southeast Asia depends to a great extent on the normalization of relations between Vietnam and China. He reiterated that the Soviet Union is interested in seeing the border between the two socialist countries again becoming a border of peace and good-neighborly relations and in seeing comradely dialogue resumed and unnecessary suspicion and mistrust removed.

MOSCOW VIETNAMESE ON NEW SOVIET ENVOY TO SRV

OW031111 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has just appointed Comrade Dmitriy Kachin Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SRV.

Comrade Kachin was born in 1929 in (Aparsaia Retcheka) in (Kabal County) of the Koryak Autonomous Oblast. Since February 1971, he has been first secretary of the Kamchatka provincial party committee. At the 26th and 27th CPSU Congresses, he was elected member of the CPSU Central Committee. He is a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decided to let Comrade Boris Chaplin leave his position as Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SRV for another task.

PROGRESS IN POLISH TRADE RELATIONS VIEWED

LD260019 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Jul 86

[From the "Community" program, presented by Viktor Lyubovtsev with Franciszek Lubicek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish Council of Ministers; and Vladimir Petrovich Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, with Kubicek speaking in Polish with superimposed Russian translation -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Lyubovtsev] [passage omitted] Socialist Poland stood its ground, and its people derived lessons and conclusions from the recent past. Among the most important is the strategic adjustment, as the Polish say, of economic ties, which are today oriented toward cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries. This mutually beneficial cooperation is developing daily, improving, taking on new forms. A businesslike discussion of this took place the other day in the USSR Gosplan.

Taking part in our conversation are Comrade Franciszek Kubicek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish Council of Ministers, and Vladimir Petrovich Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan. The first question to you, Comrade Kubicek: What was the most important thing at the negotiations?

[Kubicek] First and foremost, I should like to say that at the negotiations we proceeded from the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit in Moscow, which devoted a great deal of attention to development of new forms of cooperation, including the establishment of joint enterprises, scientific production centers and associations. We began work a year ago, when the Politburos of the PZPR Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee organized special government commissions, which Comrade Lakhtin and I were appointed to head. Four cooperation agreements were recently signed. Now, in accordance with the agreements reached between Comrades Gorbachev and Jaruzelski, at their meeting in Warsaw during the 10th PZPR Congress, we have been charged with making fresh steps in this direction. The establishment of direct ties -- we also call them that in Poland -- meets with full support of the head of enterpises and party organizations and in work collectives. They understand the advantages of such cooperation. Furthermore, whereas direct ties previously boiled down to exchanges of delegations, stress is now being placed on economic interaction, on cooperation. Drafts of two intergovernmental agreements on the development of direct ties and on the principles of the work of joint Polish-Soviet enterprises have been drawn up. We managed to come to agreement on concrete forms of work and even on specific enterprises developing direct ties. How many such pairs are there? About 200 already. And there are dozens more suggestions which are now, as they say, being worked on. As for the establishment of joint enterprises, these are of course few in number. It was previously decided to set up five such production and scientific and technical associations. We have now agreed on another 12.

[Lyubovtsev] Vladimir Petrovich, you were in Warsaw recently. Were negotiations on this same topic conducted there?

[Lakhtin] Yes, I should say that we began this work with the Polish People's Republic last year, intensive work on development of direct ties between our enterprises, scientific organizations, and establishment of joint enterprises. But I should point out that in contrast to last year, this year -- although we spent only a very short time in Warsaw, just 5 days -- work was done, which Comrade Kubicek has already talked about, work which make it possible considerably to increase the number of direct ties. He named about 200 of these...

[Lyubovtsev] New ones...

[Lakhtin, interrupting] ... new, direct ties. This considerably exceeds all ordinary direct ties hitherto during all the years of our cooperation.

[Kubicek] Now that a start has been made, it will be easier.

[Lyubovtsev] But we know of instances where allied enterprises want to establish such direct ties, they negotiate with one another, and then the concrete agreement, the draft of it, hangs about for 1 or 2 years in bureaucratic in-trays, as they say. What are the problems here, and how can they most quickly be overcome?

[Kubicek] I think there are still quite a few difficulties and problems ahead. But we are realists, after all, and we shall find ways to overcome them. Our governmental groups should create all the conditions for this.

And to touch on another topic discussed at our negotiations; that is, border trade. As is known, cooperation and trade between the border areas of our countries have existed for a long time already. These relations would seem to have reached a high level and are of considerable mutual benefit. However, a great deal more could be achieved. What hampers this? Various difficulties: sometimes bureaucratic barriers, sometimes the lack of appropriate agreements and instructions and so forth; altogether, various things are involved. We are at present creating legal frameworks for border area trade and are resolving customs issues and other matters, the problem of prices and so forth. We are convinced that trade turnover between the border areas can certainly be increased tenfold and even a hundredfold.

[Lyubovtsev] One could say that this is yet another reserve, Vladimir Petrovich, which has not been sufficiently exploited.

[Lakhtin] Quite true, it has been very little exploited, and there are still very great opportunities. Even such simple things as, for instance, this year they had a record harvest of strawberries, while we unfortunately had a shortage. This year the Belorussians have already taken some 3,000 metric tons from Poland, under their own steam.

[Lyubovtsev] In border trading, you mean...

[Lakhtin; interrupting] Yes, to say nothing of the fact that they always have large stocks of apples which they offer us. Why should we not exchange these goods within border trading, their goods which are in demand in our country, and our goods in their country, and thereby increase our opportunities for trade turnover; that is, speed up the movement of these goods.

[Lyubovtsev] And satisfy the consumer demand.

[Lakhtin] And satisfy the consumer demand, above all. This is the path we have now designated.

SOKOLOV GREETS SIWICKI ON POLISH HOLIDAY

PM301340 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General F. Siwicki, Polish minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

Personally and on behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces, I cordially congratulate you and servicemen of the Polish People's Army on the national holiday -- the 42d anniversary of Poland's Rebirth.

The rebirth of independent sovereign Poland within just borders was made possible as a result of the victory over fascism and the country's liberation by the Soviet Army, together with which the valiant Polish Army fought. The unbreakable fraternal friendship, close collaboration, and fruitful cooperation between our countries' peoples and armies, which reliably serve the cause of ensuring peace and security in Europe and throughout the world, have strengthened considerably over the past decades.

I wish the Polish Army personnel new successes in military labor and in fulfilling the 10th PZPR Congress decisions on enhancing their motherland's defense might in the interests of further strengthening the socialist community's international positions.

With communist greetings

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense

AIR FORCE CHIEF YEFIMOV RETURNS FROM POLAND

PM011256 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, USSR deputy defense minister and Air Force commander in chief, who was on an official friendly visit to the Polish People's Republic, returned to Moscow 31 July.

At the airport Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov was met by Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister; Colonel General of Aviation L.L. Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Force Political Directorate; Colonel General of Aviation B.F. Korolkov, Air Force first deputy commander in chief; and other Soviet generals and officers.

Brigade General A. Czernow, military, naval, and air attache at the Polish Embassy in the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

BELGRADE LC OFFICIAL TALKS WITH YELTSIN IN MOSCOW

LD291239 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1056 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jul (TANJUG) -- Dragisa Pavlovic, president of the Belgrade LC City Committee, who is leading a Belgrade delegation on a visit to Moscow, had talks this morning with Boris Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee.

During the talks experiences were exchanged in the work of the party organizations of Belgrade and Moscow, and there was also discussion of the possibilities for improving cooperation in various spheres including the economy. Pavlovic and Yeltsin agreed in their assessment that there is still unexploited scope for further cooperation in the economic management of Belgrade and Moscow. The Belgrade LC City Committee president invited Boris Yeltsin to visit Belgrade at the head of a Moscow party delegation. This visit could take place this autumn during the "Moscow Days" festival in our capital.

The Belgrade LC delegation arrived yesterday on a visit to Moscow that will last several days and has already become a traditional form of cooperation between the party organizations of the two capitals, within the framework of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation. Today and in the days ahead the Belgrade LC delegation will visit a large number of economic, scientific and political institutions in Moscow.

REPORTAGE ON CONCLUSION OF OZAL VISIT

Ryzhkov, Ozal Speak at Dinner

PM011414 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] A dinner in honor of Turkish Prime Minister T. Ozal and his wife was given on behalf of the USSR Government in the Grand Kremlin Palace on 28 July.

The officials accompanying T. Ozal on the trip were with him at the dinner.

Present on the Soviet side were N.I. Ryzhkov and his wife, G.A. Aliyev, and E.A. Shevardnadze, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR State Committee, and other officials.

N.I. Ryzhkov's Speech

Addressing the guests, Ryzhkov said:

We see your visit to the Soviet Union, in which prominent Turkish politicians are participating, as a significant event in Soviet-Turkish relations, as a good opportunity to increase the search for ways of expanding mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries. We are neighbors, and for all the differences that exist between us, we will also always have common interests. I believe that in the modern international situation their significance cannot but increase.

The annals of Soviet-Turkish good-neighborliness contain many memorable and instructive chapters. The most striking of them, undoubtedly, is associated with the names of the founders of our states -- Vladimir Ilich Lenin and Kemal Ataturk. At a crucial stage of the two countries' historical development they managed to effect a fundamental breakthrough in their relations and provide for them a foundation of peace and good-neighborliness, mutual trust and cooperation.

This step was exceedingly far-sighted and politically wise. The mutual assistance and anti-imperialist solidarity of our young states played an important part in the successful completion of the difficult struggle they had to wage for independence and for the consolidation of their international positions in those complex and difficult times. The peace established on the Soviet-Turkish border remains a factor of stability in this important region.

In the sixties and seventies the Soviet Union and Turkey demonstrated anew their ability to act in the spirit of the age and, despite cold war developments, managed to set about organizing mutually advantageous ties that became an integral part of the all-European process. The principles of Soviet-Turkish good-neighborliness enshrined in the 1921 Moscow Treaty were developed in the 1972 declaration and the 1978 political document.

Politics forever learns from history. On the basis of available experience our countries can and must move on, pushing back the horizons of cooperation. [paragraph continues]

As CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev stressed at the 27th party congress, "our vital national interest lies in ensuring that the USSR always has good and peaceful relations with all neighboring states. This is a vitally important aim of our foreign policy."

The examination of questions of Soviet-Turkish relations during today's talks, N.I. Ryzhkov continued, showed that both sides have not only the desire to expand cooperation but also concrete ideas about how to promote matters in order to meet the demands of the times.

It must be a matter, as we have agreed, of giving more and more substance to our long-term program for the development of economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation and the agreements on trade turnover and other existing accords. The intergovernmental commission on economic cooperation, whose activity will gain new momentum as a result of our talks, is acquiring increasing responsibility. The size of our trade and economic ties must increase considerably when supplies of Soviet natural gas to Turkey begin, opening up additional possibilities for exports of Turkish goods and services to our country.

In order to make further progress it is necessary to seek out new areas and new forms of business ties and we will work in that direction, utilizing all the advantages of our country's geographical proximity and the characteristic features and complementary nature of their economic structures.

Of course, trade and economic cooperation is only part of the great complex of Soviet-Turkish relations. In order to help strengthen mutual trust it needs a healthy political atmosphere. Being in different military political alliances, our countries must adopt a particularly responsible and circumspect approach to the solution of any question that affects their foreign policy interests, above all their security interests. We believe that we have possibilities of mutual understanding on these fundamental questions. Turkey surely has an interest in overcoming the current dangerous tension in the world and placing East-West relations on the path of detente and constructive cooperation. We are convinced that this would meet its national interests and the interests of our country and the international community as a whole. No one can remain aloof, everyone must contribute to preventing a nuclear catastrophe and saving world civilization.

The further accumulation and refinement of nuclear and conventional armaments and the militarization of space, which is the aim of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" of the United States, are fraught with the danger of turning the arms race into an uncontrolled and uncontrollable process with all the fatal consequences that would Therein result. That is why the world public reacts so acutely to everything that increases world tension and hinders the solution of the urgent tasks of international security.

The Soviet Union is doing all it can to fundamentally improve the international situation. The measures we have proposed for this are not geared to securing one-sided advantages and acquiring military superiority. They are well-known. Their aim is to get the process of real disarmament moving and bring about a reduction of states' military arsenals to the level of reasonable sufficiency. We are prepared to do this both on an all-embracing basis, which we would prefer, and through partial measures and intermediate solutions. It is now up to the United States and the other NATO countries and their ability and willingness to do their part. Today Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev made an important political speech in Vladivostok. He paid a lot of attention to the situation in the Asian-Pacific region and expressed specific ideas on the kind of process that would create international security and peaceful collaboration among states in that large area. In particular, it is a matter of blocking the spread and growth of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific and radically reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Asia. [paragraph continued]

He also announced the Soviet leadership's decision to bring back from Afghanistan to the Soviet Union by the end of the year part of the Soviet limited troop continent, which is in that country at its government's request. It is natural to expect a curtailment of outside interference in the DRA's affairs in response to this important step aimed at accelerating a political settlement.

Our common border with Turkey is in direct proximity to areas with dangerous hotbeds of tention. The task of eliminating these hotbeds is one of the urgent problems of improving the international situation. The Soviet Union's approach to the solution of this important task is reflected in our proposals on turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation and in the principles we have put forward for achieving an all-embracing, just, and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem. In supporting the efforts of neighboring states to create in the Balkans zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons we are guided by the peoples' security interests.

We appreciate the fact that in the matter of achieving a just and viable settlement in the Near East, the need for an immediate end to the senseless war between Iran and Iraq, and the decolonization of southern Africa the positions of the Soviet Union and Turkey are close, and in many details the same.

We believe that we have objective prerequisites for widening the spheres of mutual understanding and accord with Turkey on questions pertaining to the international situation. The implementation of them is primarily the task of the two states' leaderships. As for the Soviet Union, we have the will to do this and the practical readiness.

The Soviet people sincerely wish to live in peace and friendship with the people of neighboring Turkey. We want the substance of our relations to become increasingly varied and rich. Everything is of significance here, including cultural ties, whose role in strengthening mutual understanding and instilling noble and humane feelings toward one another would be hard to overestimate. After all, in the cultural legacy of each people -- large and small -- there is something unique, something that has been passed down through the ages without losing its significance and fascination.

An international arts festival, in which Soviet artists played an active part, has just ended in Istanbul. We are grateful to the Turkish public for the warm and friendly reception they gave to the representatives of Soviet art and we hope that there will be more and more of these meetings that bring people joy.

Allow me once again to express satisfaction in connection with your visit to the Soviet Union, Mr Prime Minister, and to wish our Turkish guests and the entire Turkish people prosperity, progress, and peace.

T. Ozal then delivered a speech.

T. Ozal's Speech

The Turkish Republic and our close neighbor the USSR, he said, are states that were founded at the beginning of the present century. However, the ties between people of the two countries go back a long way. In the course of these relations, which have deep roots in history, both peoples have accumulated some joyful and some sad memories. But our government is convinced that today Turkey and the Soviet Union, despite their different social and political systems and despite belonging to different alliances, can develop good relations in various spheres. This is our sincere wish. We believe that the geographical location and our long common border demand the establishment of good relations between us. [paragraph continues]

We do not doubt that our relations can develop, as ever, on the basis of the principles of respect for independence, territorial integrity, national sovereignty, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs.

Good relations and strong economic cooperation will bring great benefit to both sides. So, guided by these ideas and aiming to expand economic and trade ties, and without yielding to any influence, we have set the natural gas project in motion and signed an agreement. I can sincerely confirm our willingness to participate in similar measures based on the principle of mutual advantage.

It is clear that reciprocal official visits also make a positive contribution to dialogue between our countries. The visit by the chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers to Turkey in December 1984 certainly breathed life into Soviet-Turkish relations. I am convinced that my present visit will also help to deepen our friendship. Apart from these official contacts, reciprocal visits will help us to know one another better and will aid mutual understanding. I am convinced that in this way cooperation will benefit our countries and the cause of peace in the area and in the world.

Esteemed Prime Minister, tension remains in the current international political atmosphere. A lack of mutual trust should be seen as the chief cause of this situation. The arms race is increasing the feelings of distrust and anxiety and is hampering economic improvement. Disarmament, which will ensure that the resources spent in the arms sphere are used for the welfare and economic benefit of the people, is of vital importance from the viewpoint of the cause of peace and stability. We sincerely want to see the rapid achievement of sensible agreements, based on balanced mutual interests, at the forums currently examining various aspects of disarmament. Turkey has always sincerely supported disarmament efforts aimed at establishing genuine peace and tranquility in the world. I want to stress that we are following with interest the recent constructive initiatives of our neighbor the Soviet Union in this sphere.

Recognizing that the main task of each state in the international sphere is to preserve peace and stability, Turkey wishes to maintain friendly relations and develop cooperation with all countries of the world. In this connection we attach special significance to our relations with neighboring countries and sincerely want them to develop in an atmosphere of peace, friendship, and cooperation. We are maintaining a peaceful approach to relations with all our neighbors.

Esteemed Prime Minister, it is with grief that we see the existing conflicts continuing and tension increasing from time to time in the Near East, which has multifaceted ties with Turkey. The Near East problem remains serious. The continuing instability in the Near East not only poses serious problems for the region, but, at the same time, is assuming dimensions that are a threat to world peace. Turkey is convinced that a just and lasting solution of the problem is possible on the basis of the liberation of Arab territories that have been under occupation since 1967 and the acknowledgment of all the Palestinians' rights.

The war between Iran and Iraq, which has been going on for 6 years now, continues to pose grave threats to peace in the region and in the world as a whole. Turkey sincerely wants a just and honorable resolution of the conflict between its two neighbors by peaceful means and is fully resolved to continue to make efforts in that direction.

The development in economic relations that has been apparent particularly in recent years gives us deep satisfaction. Noteworthy steps have been taken to determine the direction and framework of economic and trade cooperation and its future development. [paragraph continues]

A program of economic, technical, and scientific cooperation and a long-term trade agreement, on one hand, and an agreement on natural gas, on the other, have been signed. Both sides must now develop economic and trade relations in the sphere of these long-term prospects. In particular, in my opinion the volume of bilateral trade is not at a satisfactory level. I am convinced that trade ties between two neighbors who are so close to one another and have such favorable transport opportunities will achieve a higher level. Our countries possess a variety of goods with which they could supply one another. We want to see existing contacts develop in the sphere of culture, sport, and tourism within the framework of bilateral relations. I want to reaffirm our conviction that our cooperation will develop, expanding with each passing day and assuming new dimensions, and our government's political will in this respect.

Esteemed Prime Minister, representatives of various ministries and institutions, the press, and business circles have participated in each of my trips abroad. The number of people from the aforementioned groups wishing to participate in this trip to your country was so great and I was under such pressure that it is hard for me to explain the difficulty I encountered endeavoring to limit the size of the delegation. If I had not had to limit the size of the delegation we might have filled all your hotels.

Esteemed Prime Minister, I am convinced that this visit to the Soviet Union will enable me to see the country's rapid progress under the farsighted leadership.

I am convinced that my visit will not only provide an opportunity for a constructive exchange of views on bilateral and international questions but will also produce results that will contribute to the development of an atmosphere of trust, cooperation, and friendship.

T. Ozal wished the Soviet people prosperity and looked forward to the further development of Turkish-Soviet relations.

The speeches by N.I. Ryzhkov and T. Ozal were listened to closely and were applauded. The dinner took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Gromyko Meeting Reported

PM311402 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Received the Prime Minister of Turkey"]

[Text] T. Ozal: "If the Soviet Union makes great strides in the development of our relations, Turkey will make equal strides."

A.A. Gromyko: "As a result we will meet somewhere along our common border."

This metaphorical joke reflects the tone of the relaxed and frank [otkrovennyy] conversation that took place in the Kremlin on 29 July. A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was receiving Turgut Ozal, prime minister of Turkey.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Turkish relations and their prospects and expressed themselves in favor of their further expansion on the basis of good-neighborliness. Favorable conditions for this exist, namely the experience of cooperation accumulated over many decades and the absence of insolvable contradictions between the USSR and Turkey.

It was noted that trade and economic relations can be expanded considerably, which represents an important basis for the further steady development of the whole range of relations between the two states.

A.A. Gromyko gave an account of the Soviet state's foreign policy strategy defined by the 27th CPSU Congress. He noted the special importance of the 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and of other Soviet initiatives put forward as a follow-up to this statement and aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons by the end of the current century, at forestalling the spread of the arms race to space, and limiting and ending it on earth.

The chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium described in detail the causes of the persisting explosive situation in the world, citing as the main factor the stubborn desire of certain U.S. circles to dominate the world and their unwillingness to renounce strongarm tactics in policy toward the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

"In the old days, when people spoke about danger," A.A. Gromyko said, "they used the term 'powder keg.' Now this terminology appears hopelessly out of date because mountains of nuclear weapons have been made. It is difficult to imagine what would happen if even part of these weapons were used.

In order to effectively counter the nuclear threat urgent steps are required to pool the efforts of all -- politicians and nonpoliticians -- who are able to soberly assess the realities of the nuclear age. In this context the hope was expressed that Turkey would increase its contribution to the resolution of tasks aimed at preserving peace and to possible closer cooperation between our two neighboring countries in this sphere.

T. Ozal emphasized that, for its part, it is Turkey's wish that the Soviet Union and the United States achieve accords in light of the latest Soviet proposals.

Noting the usefulness and constructiveness of the Soviet-Turkish dialogue, A.A. Gromyko and T. Ozal expressed the conviction that the talks and meetings in Moscow would give a new impetus to multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and Turkey.

Taking part in the conversation were P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister· V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; Yu.K. Aleksayev, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Middle East Department; and V.S. Lavrov, USSR ambassador to Turkey; on the Soviet side and Vahit Halefoglu, Turkish foreign minister; Ahmet Kurtcebe Alptemocin, Turkish prime minister of finance and customs; (Ozden Sambeck), adviser to the Turkish prime minister; Tevfik Erturk chief of the Prime Minister's Secretariat; and Oktay Cankardes, Turkish ambassador to the USSR; on the Turkish side.

Holds Press Conference

TA301513 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 30/7. (AA) -- Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said Tuesday at the end of his official contacts in Moscow since Monday that, "his visit to the Soviet Union did not perhaps open a new page in Turkish-Soviet relations, but was not unsuccessful either."

Mr. Ozal explained that he did not see any political slight in his inability to meet the Soviet party boss Mikhail Gorbachev, who is visiting Vladivostok at the moment.

Speaking at a press conference in Moscow following the completion of his official program in the Soviet capital, Mr. Ozal said that the new Soviet leaders shared the view that being in different blocs in no way hinders the expansion of relations between the two countries.

Mr. Ozal went on to say that the Soviets invited Turkey to join in a Soviet space defense project for peaceful purposes to counter the American Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] (star wars) program.

Mr. Ozal explained that Turkey had not yet reached a definite decision about participating in the SDI program. "At this stage Turkey is neither against nor for the program," Mr. Ozal added.

Mentioning the economic subjects taken up during the Turkish-Soviet talks, Mr Ozal informed that an understanding had been reached for Turkish contractors to build social installations in the Soviet Union in return for natural gas Turkey will buy from the Soviet Union.

Saying that the subjects of Turbot fishing in the Black Sea and the new position of the Flight Information Region (FIR) line were discussed, but deferred to later talks, Mr. Ozal said about Turkey's problems with Bulgaria that the subject had been brought up, but it was too early to say anything as yet. Mr. Ozal repeated Turkey's wish for the help of "their common friend" to make Bulgaria agree to have bilateral talks with Turkey on the subject of the plight of ethnic Turks in Bulgaria.

Moscow Send-Off Noted

PM011026 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading: "The Turkish Prime Minister's Stay"]

[Text] On 30 July Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey and his wife left Moscow for a tour of the country. He is in the USSR on an official visit at the invitiation of the Soviet Government.

The head of the Turkish Government and his wife were seen off on the tarmac at Vnukovo Airport by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his wife; and E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign ministeor.

Taking part in the farewell ceremony were Yu.P. Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs; USSR Ministers S.V. Kolpakov, N.V. Lemayev, and P.F. Lomako; S.A. Losev, director general of TASS; USSR First Deputy Ministers Yu.M. Vorontsov and B.Ye. Panyukov; B.T. Saykin, chairman of the Moscow gorispolkom; and other officials.

Members of the diplomatic staff of the Turkish embassy in the USSR were also in the send-off party.

The state flags of Turkey and the Soviet Union were flying at the airport and an honor guard of servicemen of the Moscow garrison was drawn up on the tarmac. The band played the state anthems of the two countries.

N.I. Ryzhkov and T. Ozal inspected the lineup of Soviet servicemen.

The farewell ceremony ended with a march-past by the honor guard.

The streets and squares of Moscow through which the motorcade with its honorary motorcycle escort passed were decked with the state flags of Turkey and the USSR and greetings banners.

T. Ozal is being accompanied on his tour of the country by K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.S. Lavrov, USSR ambassador to Turkey; and also O. Cankardes, Turkish ambassador to USSR.

Visits Tashkent

GF301726 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The Turkish prime minister, Turgut Ozal, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government, arrived in Tashkent today. The flags of the Turkish Republic, the Soviet Union, and the Uzbek SSR were hoisted at Tashkent airport in honor of the esteemed guest.

Comrade Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, and his wife welcomed the visiting head of the Turkish Government and his wife at Tashkent airport. Also participating in the welcoming ceremony for the Turkish prime minister were Comrades Mikhaylov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; Dzhurabekov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and chairman of the State Committee for the Agro-Industrial complex; Zakhraddinov, Karimov, and [name indistinct], deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; and other officials.

Prime Minister Ozal today called on Comrade Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium. Comrades (?Katipov), chief of the USSR State Committee for Economic Relations Turkey Department, [name and title indistinct], and a number of other individuals accompanying the Turkish prime minister during his visit to the Soviet Union participated in the meeting. The Soviet ambassador to Turkey, Vladimir Lavrov, and the Turkish ambassador to the Soviet Union, Oktay Cankardes, also attended the meeting.

The Turkish prime minister later visited the Uzbek SSR exhibition of economic products.

Leningrad Visit Reported

LD012017 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Leningrad August 1 TASS -- Turgut Ozal, prime minister of Turkey, saw the sights of Leningrad today.

At the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet, he was told about the history of the city, its industrial, scientific and cultural potential, and was acquainted with the experience of the intensification of the Leningrad economy on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technological progress. It was pointed out that Leningrad residents were making a contribution to the development of good-neighbourly relations between the USSR and Turkey as well.

The Soviet Union and Turkey have a common border, and the Turkish side sincerely wants it to be a border of peace, Turgut Ozal said. He expressed confidence that the economic relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union would develop and grow stronger.

In the Smolnyy the head of the Turkish Government saw the Lenin Memorial Museum. At the Piskargov cemetery, Turgut Ozal honoured the memory of the citizens and soldiers who had perished during World War II and laid a wreath at the monument of motherland.

The prime minister also saw art collections of The Hemitage.

A luncheon was given on behalf of the Leningrad City Soviet.

Turgut Ozal pointed out in a conversation with journalists that despite the difference of socio-political systems, the Soviet Union and Turkey had no serious reasons for confrontation. Turkey shares the confidence that the development of bilateral relations on the principles of friendship will be of much use for the peoples of both countries.

In the evening Turgut Ozal and his wife left the Soviet Union. He paid an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was seen off at the airport by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Kazimir Labetzkiy, first deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet, Vladimir Lavrov, ambassador of the USSR to Turkey, and Oktag Cankardes, ambassador of Turkey to the Soviet Union.

Comments in Leningrad

TA011712 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that he did not ask the Soviet Union to mediate between Turkey and Bulgaria to put an end to the oppression of Bulgarian Turks or to improve Turkish-Bulgarian relations. If the Soviets do that on their own, it is their business, he said: The problem, however, is between Bulgaria and ourselves.

The prime minister was speaking at a news conference in Leningrad where he discussed his contacts in the Soviet Union. Ozal said that CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev had offered to meet him on Monday, but that he has to return to Turkey because he has much business to attend to.

This development, Ozal said, shows that the Soviet Administration has no ulterior motives.

Ozal said that he and Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, discussed various issues concerning the two countries. Ozal added that they also discussed the situation of Bulgarian Turks. He pointed out that the Soviet Administration wants to make radical changes in the economic structure and to take determined steps toward disarmament and international detente. He stressed that this visit to the Soviet Union changed some of his prejudices about that country.

The prime minister will return to Turkey this evening.

Official Visit Ends

LD011621 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Leningrad August 1 TASS -- Turgut Ozal, prime minister of Turkey, and his wife left the Soviet Union today. He paid an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

IRAQ PRESIDENT CALLS ON IRAN TO END WAR

LD021745 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad August 2 TASS -- President Saddam Husayn of Iraq today proposed to Iran that they end their war and agree to a peaceful settlement of the conflict between the two countries.

In an open address to the Iranian Government, he stressed the futility of the attempts to resolve the conflict by military means and called for a "fair and honorable peace" between the two nations.

With this aim in view the Iraq president called on the Iranian Government to agree to a troop withdrawal to the internationally recognized borders, to exchange all prisoners of war and conclude a peace and non-attack treaty.

The message pointed out that in order to achieve peace it was necessary to agree on non-interference in each other's affairs and on respect for the freedom of choice of either side.

It was necessary to promote stability and security in the region, as "the road to peace is the only road, there is no other road", the message emphasised.

NATIONAL DAY MESSAGES EXCHANGED WITH SADDAM HUSAYN

PM011154 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Celebrating a Holiday"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers sent Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and president of the Iraqi Republic a telegram conveying to him and to the friendly people of Iraq sincere congratulations and best wishes on the country's national day.

In a reply telegram S. Husayn expressed gratitude for the congratulations and for his part conveyed best wishes to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers and wished the friendly Soviet people progress and prosperity.

The telegrams express confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq will continue to expand and deepen for the benefit of both countries' peoples and in the interests of universal security and peace and stability in the Near and Middle East.

PRAVDA REPORTS DOBRYNIN MEETING WITH JUNBLATT

PM010901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting took place on 30 July between A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and K.N. Brutents, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and W. Junblatt, chairman of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party (PSP).

In the course of the friendly talk the PSP leader was familiarized with the CPSU's activity in implementing the decisions of its 27th Congress aimed at accelerating the socio-economic development of Soviet society.

The PSP chairman spoke of the Lebanese national patriotic forces' struggle against Israel's continuing aggression and the imperialist interference and for the normalization of the situation in the country on the basis of the attainment of nationwide consensus and the resolution of internal Lebanese problems by peaceful democratic means.

The CPSU representatives reaffirmed that the Soviet Union supports the Lebanese people's struggle for the strengthening of their country's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and for the right to determine themselves the form of its state and social system. The CPSU regards the Lebanese patriots' struggle against the Israeli occupiers as legitimate and just, and demands their unconditional withdrawl from the whole of Lebanon's territory.

The participants in the meeting came out in favor of a final end to armed clashes over the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. They stressed the importance of unity of action by the Lebanese and Palestinians and all Arab patriotic forces as a counterweight to the intrigues of imperialism and reaction. W. Junblatt expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU for its solidarity with the Lebanese patriots' struggle.

The common positions of the CPSU and the PSP on questions of the Near East situation were confirmed. The sides stated the need for a just, all-embracing Near East settlement by means of the convening of an international conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Successful progress along this path requires the cohesion of the Arab countries and the restoration of the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement on an anti-imperialist basis.

The CPSU and PSP representatives came out in favor of the further development of relations between the two parties, which meets the interests of the Soviet and Lebanese peoples and Soviet-Arab friendship and cooperation.

COMPARISON OF SOKOLOV RECEPTION FOR ALGERIAN ENVOY

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 30 July carries in its First Edition on page 3 a TASS report on the reception of the outgoing Algerian ambassador by Comrade Sokolov on 29 July. The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA report, entitled "Ambassador Received" has been compared with the Moscow Television Russian version published in the 30 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 1, revealing the following variation:

Paragraph one, last line reads in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: the friendly conversation.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense ministers, took part in the conversation. (supplying addition paragraph)

GREETINGS TO FIDEL CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

PM031513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro,

On your glorious revolutionary holiday -- the observance of the Moncada Barrack attack -- we send you, the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and all the Cuban people a fervent greeting and cordial congratulations.

One-third of a century has passed since that outstanding feat of young Cuban patriots who rose up in the name of freedom to storm the Moncada Barracks -- the citadel of the antipeople regime. The action carried out 26 July 1953 under your leadership, Comrade Fidel Castro, stirred up the whole country and was the herald of the Cuban revolution, which in its turn gave a powerful boost to the liberation movement in Latin America.

In the short historical period since the 1959 revolution the Cuban people, led by their vanguard, the Communist Party, have succeeded, in the complex conditions of the imperialist blocade, in surmounting the grave legacy of the past and have achieved visible results in the profound transformation of society and the rearing of the new person -- the patriot and internationalist. The Third Congress of Cuba's Communists oriented the party and people toward the achievement of new goals in the country's socioeconomic and political development.

In conditions of the exacerbation of the international situation brought about by the aggressive course of U.S. militarist circles, Cuba -- together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries -- is acting firmly and on a principled basis, with a sense of responsibility for the cause of peace. It is making its active contribution to the struggle to curb the arms race, for the peaceful political settlement of conflict situations in various regions of the world, and for the restructuring of international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis.

Soviet people highly rate the fruitful development of the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba and between our parties and peoples on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 3d PCC Congress will elevate our collaboration to a new, higher level.

On this noteworthy day we wish all working people of Cuba further successes in building the socialist society.

May the fraternal Soviet-Cuban friendship strengthen and flourish!

CPSU Central Committee | USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium | USSR Council of Ministers

PRAVDA CITES CASTRO NATIONAL HOLIDAY SPEECH

PM301140 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Fidel Castro Speech"]

[Text] Havana, 28 Jul -- A mass rally devoted to the Cuban people's national holiday -- the observance of the Moncada Barrack attack -- has been held in the administrative center of Sancti Spiritus Province. It was addressed by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers.

Making a general assessment of the socioeconomic situation in the country, F. Castro said: We have achieved a great deal, but we could have accomplished a great deal more if we worked more and better. We have still not realized that a revolutionary's first duty is to be a good worker. If all people came to work on time, if full use was made of the workday, and if everyone worked with the proper intensity we could achieve much more. Work is easier now. Machines help people in harvesting sugarcane and rice and in construction. However, we are not yet using this equipment nor our time in the proper manner. It is necessary to lay down definite principles, in particular, to the effect that worktime is sacred, that it must be maximized, and that the holding of various kinds of meetings and other measures unrelated to work must be ruled out during worktime.

Touching on the international situation, F. Castro particularly noted the great importance of Soviet peace initiatives and the struggle of the USSR and the other socialist countries for peace and the ending of the arms race. He pointed out that the most reactionary U.S. circles are stubbornly continuing their militarist course. We saw a manifestation of this imperialist policy, he said, in the perfidious U.S. invasion of Grenada, its dirty war against Nicaragua, and its support for the racist South African regime's aggressive raids against Angola. Reagan has shown his true colors in stating his support for the South African regime. In continuing the blockade of Cuba and undermining Nicaragua's economic development Reagan is simultaneously trying to protect the South African racists from economic sanctions.

The peoples, F. Castro noted, are conducting a real offensive begun by the Great October Socialist Revolution. It is the peoples who initiated the socialist era, the peoples who routed fascism, and the people who were able to shake off the shackles of colonialism and choose new paths of development. An offensive is being conducted by the Vietnamese people, who defeated U.S. imperialism, and the Cuban people, who have boldly opposed a cruel blockade for 27 years. Offensives are being conducted by the peoples of Nicaragua, Mozambique, and Ethiopia, the battle-hardened Salvadoran people, and the heroic Chilean people, whose determined struggle has pitched the pro-U.S. fascist Pinochet tyranny into a crisis. The South African people, who have plunged the terrorist fascist apartheid regime into a crisis, are going on the offensive.

F. Castro pointed out the unequal trade exchange between the developed capitalist states and the developing countries, which is a real tragedy for the developing countries.

SOKOLOV GREETS CUBA'S RAUL CASTRO ON HOLIDAY

PM311341 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, Cuban minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces,

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself I cordially congratulate you and Cuba's servicemen on the revolutionary holiday -- the observance of the Moncada Barrack attack.

The storming of the Moncada Barracks 26 July 1953 by a detachment of young patriots headed by Comrade Fidel Castro was a portentous event. It marked the beginning of the new stage of the liberation struggle which led to the formation of a socialist state on Cuba.

I wish you and all Revolutionary Armed Forces personnel new success in the resolution of the tasks set by the Third Communist Party of Cuba Congress in further strengthening your motherland's defense capability and ensuring its successful progress along the path of socialist building.

Communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

FISHING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ARGENTINA

LD291231 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Buenos Aires July 29 TASS -- An agreement on cooperation in fisheries was signed between the Soviet and Argentine Governments.

The document provides for cooperation in preservation and optimum utilization of living resources in the southwest Atlantic and for rendering assistance in boosting the fishing sector of the Argentine economy. Provision is also made for cooperation in explorations of bioresources of the region, exchange of data on catches by ships, information on techniques of commercial fishing, technology of processing, reproduction and preservation of living sea resources.

Exploitation of fish resources in the 200-mile zone will be conducted by joint enterprises with the participation of Soviet fishing vessels whose crews will include Argentine fishermen. For Argentina, the agreement was signed by Luis Reca, state secretary for agriculture, livestock and fisheries, and for the USSR -- by Oleg Kvasov, USSR ambassador to Argentina.

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES KHABAROVSK AKTIV 31 JULY

LD312022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Speech by CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev before Khabarovsk Kray Party Aktiv on 31 July -- recorded]

[Text] First of all, dear comrades, I would like heartily to greet you, the aktiv of the Khabarovsk Kray Party organization, on behalf of the party's Central Committee. [applause]

With our meeting today my trip to the Far East ends. It has been short, because for a region like this 7 days -- even for just two administrative regions in this extensive kray -- is not enough. What can one say? That's the way it is. But all the same, it has been both useful and substantive, full of many meetings and conversations and exchanges of views, and from that point of view I can say that I am satisfied with my trip to the Far East. I have spent these days in the Far East with great interest and I think to the great benefit of the cause. There have been many meetings and conversations -- in Vladivostok, Nakhodka, Komsomolsk-na-Amure, Khabarovsk.

New ideas and considerations are springing up regarding the realization of our plans, throughout the country as a whole and in its specific regions. Above all I would like to say everything we have seen and heard over the last few days confirms again that the Soviet people have welcomed with profound satisfaction -- and I would even say their hearts and souls -- the measures outlined by the party and have actively responded to adopted decisions, and I have not seen one case or met with a single fact to make me express a negative judgement of what the party has done after the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee last year and what it is doing following the 27th congress of our party. This is, comrades, the most important and main political conclusion I have drawn on the results of my stay in the Far East, because our people connect their hopes and plans with the decisions of the party congress and the party's policy formulated at this congress, and reckon the implementation of the course worked out by the party congress will have an enormous influence on the fate of our country -- and that means on our whole society, on the work collective, on every family and every person -- this is, comrades, the great credit of our whole party.

So we have been able to propose, on the basis of a profound, serious, responsible, scientific analysis of the realities of our society, a policy which the people have adopted as their own. That is comrades, a great matter. It is an important prerequisite for us to further galvanize all forces in society, the whole potential, the political and intelletual potential of our society. Neither the working class, nor the peasants, nor the technical nor creative intelligentsia -- this, too, must be established -- nobody wants to live in the old way any more, to tolerate and reconcile themselves to what has become obsolete, which is holding back our movement, which is blackening and darkening our conditions, our life, our socialist system. Whatever happens, already you and I can no longer live in the old way. After all, we are all experienced people, we perceive a great deal in each utterance, and simply in peoples' moods. In that sense, we can say that we have taken a definite step toward acceleration. There is the danger this first step may already be taken as success, as if we have the whole situation under control, and, strictly, speaking, the cat is in fact in the bag, as the popular expression goes. I talked about that in the Far East, and I want to say it again in Khabarovsk. If we came to such a conclusion we would be making a big mistake, we would be deluded. What has been achieved cannot satisfy us yet, to any extent whatsoever. One ought never to flatter oneself with what has been accomplished, at all. We should all learn that lesson well, the lesson of the previous 2 decades, at least.

Now it is particularly dangerous. So far there have been no profound qualitative changes, which would consolidate the trend toward accelerated growth. In sum, comrades, we have great, intensive work ahead of us; to speak frankly, the main thing still lies ahead; the party activists of our country, the CPSU, must understand that well. I think that the party activists of the Khabarovsk Kray party organization also understand this well.

The increase envisaged in economic potential must proceed simultaneously and in close connection with a wide-scale improvement in planning, management, in management style, with a search for new ways and methods of developing production. Nobody, not only in Khabarovsk, but also in Moscow, in the ministries, in Gosplan, in the government and in the Politburo, has any ready-made solutions for putting into effect the task of acceleration. We must learn as we go along how to restructure; we must learn, as we solve new tasks, and we must not be afraid of advancing boldly, taking on responsibility, and taking risks. We will carry out the restructuring on the march, as they say, during the active solution of economic and social tasks. Recently, I have frequently talked about restructuring, here, in Vladivostok, Komsomolsk-na-Amure, with you; I have touched upon this issue in almost every conversation. Perhaps some people will ask: Are we not starting to repeat ourselves? Are we not becoming importunate in this respect? No, comrades. I repeat, no. We are not doing this by accident. This arrangement is dictated by the very logic of our development, by vital necessity. After all, it is a question of exceptionally serious and important processes for the country. Too much depends on the success of restructuring to allow even the slightest slackening of attention to it.

Recall what energy and vigor our party showed in implementing transformations at turning points of our socialist history; how many speeches and articles Vladimir Ilyich Lenin dedicated to explaining new approaches to the construction of socialism, the need for the New Economic Policy when the question of the need for introducing it arose and to the restructuring of state work at a new stage. The same may be siad about the party's approach to the solution of tasks in the years of the first five-year-plans and in the postwar formation and development of the national economy. The question today is of transformations on no lesser a scale. The current restructuring embraces not only the economy but all other facets of the public life: social relations, the political system, the spiritual and ideological sphere, and the style and the methods of the work of the party and of all our cadres. Restructuring is a capacious word. I would equate the word restructuring with the word revolution. Our transformations, the reforms mapped out in the decisions of the April plenum are a real revolution in the entire system of social relations, in the hearts and minds of people, in the psychology and understanding of the modern period and, first of all, of the tasks engendered by rapid scientific and technical progress. There is, in the CPSU and in the country as a whole, a unanimous understanding: We must seek the answers to the questions posed by life not beyond the boundaries of socialism but within the framework of our system, revealing the potential of the planned economy, socialist democracy, culture and the human factor and supporting the live, creative work of our people. Certain people in the West do not like this. They lie in wait for something that would mean a deviation from socialism, that we would go cap in hand to capitalism and would borrow its methods. We are receiving much so-called advice from abroad as to how and where we are to go further. Provocative programs of various kinds are broadcast, and articles published, aiming at casting a shadow over the changes taking place in our country and to drive a wedge between the party leadership and the people. Such unseemly attempts are doomed to failure.

The interests of party and the people are unseparable, and our choice and political course is firm and unshakable. In this main point the people and the party are united. But one cannot tolerate either that the dogmas we have got used to over many years, and that our scholastics -- and here I mean our, homebred ones -- identified as the eternal truths of socialism, that these dogmas should dim our eyes, obstruct our progress, hinder the creative development of theory and its implementation in this specific historical stage through which our society is passing.

We cannot tolerate this either. I mention this for the added reason that among us, of course, are people who have difficulty grasping the word restructuring and sometimes have difficulty even pronouncing it. In this process of renewal they often see something other than what it in fact contains; they see almost a shaking of our foundations, almost a renunciation of our principles. Our political line aims at fully opening the potential capabilities and advantages of the socialist system, at removing all barriers and obstacles in the path of our movement ahead, and at giving range to the sources and factors of social progress.

There is something else I would like to talk about. The further we proceed into the restructuring, the more the complexity of the task is revealed. The tremendous scale and volume of the work ahead is coming to light more fully, and it is becoming clearer to what extent many conceptions of the economy and management, of social issues of the state system and democracy, of upbringing and education, and of ethical demands, still lag behind today's requirements and tasks and all the more so behind the tasks of further development. We have to remove layer by layer problems which have accumulated in all spheres of social life and free ourselves of what is obsolete, opting boldly for creative decisions.

The Central Committee realizes much effort and time will be needed for this. To be slow, and even more so, to be inactive in such a situation, is all the more impermissible. That is why again and again we come back to the need for a comprehensive restructuring, and we shall continue to do so until we have ensured a radical shift, above all in the thinking of our management cadres, and in the thinking and psychology of all workers and the entire society. Incidentally, and this has been confirmed yet again here on Far Eastern soil, our Soviet people are solidly behind the restructuring and they are most of all alarmed -- in the many letters I receive and in the meetings I have had here -- in case we should allow the pace to slacken in any area; that is what worries them. Thus the working people support the restructuring and that is a very favorable situation for the party and for our cadres, comrades. [applause]

The expertise already available confirms -- I have seen much of this here in your system -- that the process of reorganization must take place simultaneously from above and from below. All levels of management must be involved, all sections of political and state leadership, and must lock in with the reorganization in production collectives.

Sometimes people ask: Well, what is this strange thing, this reorganization, how are we to understand it, what do you eat it with, this organization? Well, we're all for it -- many say this openly -- but we don't know what to do. We, in the Central Committee, in the Politburo, think everybody must begin this reorganization, the work on reorganization, with themselves; by determining their civic positions; by intensifying their political and labor activity; by increasing their responsibility for the job entrusted to them and the end-results.

I think this must be quite clear and simple. Simple common sense suggests it: What everybody must do is not motion somewhere, upwards and downwards, or to the side, to the right or to the left, but set themselves, first of all, the task: to do everything according to their conscience, with great responsibility, answering to themselves, to their own conscience, and to the people.

If this is done, all this reorganization will happen, comrades. Nobody can, nobody must, remain on the sidelines of the process of the acceleration of society's social and economic development, but it is not just this aspect that reorganization touches upon. Reorganization intends to create the sort of atmosphere in society which will spur people to overcome the accumulated inertia and indifference, to rid themselves of everything in work and life which does not correspond to the principles of socialism, our conception of the world and way of life.

Speaking frankly, plenty of work is to be done here, and in the given instance, each must look at himself, in the Politburo, in the primary party organization, and everybody specifically, and try to take himself in hand. There are some things we have got used to, in the years that have passed -- in a situation of insufficient criticism, openess, responsibility -- to things which overall do not respond to the principles of socialism. I refer to ordinary workers, and our officials also have these same shortcomings, and sometimes more serious ones. There have turned out to be many people among our leading cadres who have learned very actively how to use their official position in an effective way and to claim privileges for themselves, not always being concerned with public interests or the needs of the working people. Just think, and remember, let's say just the last 5 years or so, and you will find that yes, it happened: you too were not up to the mark. Or did not respond to the needs of society and the needs of the workers. Those are also elements which must be rejected. It is necessary to shake off this whole accumulated layer of clinging shellfish, you understand, to clean up. Start cleaning oneself up, and where this self cleaning doesn't work, to help people to clean themselves. The party committee knows the ways and means for this. [applause]

We are implementing this reconstruction in a difficult and tense international situation. Imperialism continues to spin the fly wheels of the arms race. So we must strengthen our own defense, and this demands no small amount of resources and effort. From this point of view too, acceleration is vitally important. From all points of view -- from the internal point of view, and the external one, from the point of view of the necessity to show the whole world the possibilities and huge advantages of socialism -- there is only one answer: It is necessary to carry out this restructuring persistently.

For this reason the June plenum of the Central Committee was necessary, comrades. It enabled us to start on an important stage of post-Congress work, and gave it more dynamism, push [nastupatelnost], efficiency and solidity. In our country, with its planned economy, its particular system of economic management, a country where the party is the ruler, where a lot of things depend, to a decisive extent, on how the party acts, on how its cadres work, first and foremost the party aktiv. They -- the cadres, our party aktiv -- must keep everything in sight, must generate new ideas, work out new approaches, and be at the head of the nationwide struggle to implement party congress decisions. I would use a good word from the history of our party, applying it to our current situation and to the place and role of our cadres and party aktiv. They are today the commissars of the present stage of the struggle for the development of socialism. [applause]
All must work harder. I emphasize that, comrades -- all! Those who are involved with production, and those who are involved with science, management, organizational or political work. We must now investigate, with regard to each industry and each enterprise, what needs to be done concretely to get scientific-technical progress moving and provide for the qualitative aspect of acceleration. For the key task, after all, is the economy: transferring it onto a new track, onto accelerated rates, onto qualitatively new approaches to the economy. This will have enormous political social and other consequences.

In the practice of the work of the party in past years there is much that is good. That has to be taken into acocunt. But, comrades, the times and the tasks are now quite different. There will be no move forward if we seek the answers to new questions in the economy and in technology by looking to the experience of the thirties, forties, fifties or even sixties and seventies. This is a different time, with different demands and different requirements, but the possibilities are also different. That is something that we must all assimilate thoroughly.

Today I am stimulating your interest in scientific-technical progress, on the introduction of the latest technologies and of new mechanisms of economic management. They produce the highest economic effect compared with other measures. The costs of introducing new technologies are recouped as a rule in 1 year or 1 and 1/2 years at most, while those of simple expansion of production on the same technical basis, with the same technology at the same level are only recovered in 5 to 7 years. That is why the battle is being fought on the technological front all over the world: Because technology greatly accelerates the rates of movement of any society, raises labor productivity and gives an enormous and rapid yield.

We, comrades -- I said this at the June plenum and I hope you took good note of it -- made a serious mistake when, in our scientific-technical policy, we took our bearings, in many branches of industry, above all in the civil branches, on the middle technical level -- on the repetition of the same decisions; and incorporated into our projects, the new projects for new enterprises, the old machinery with old (?technology). And often, while it was still being built, in the conditions of our long drawn-out construction [dolgostroy] it was already becoming obsolescent. Thus we were widening our backwardness, the front on which we were lagging behind. That was a most serious political and economic effort.

We must now rectify it radically: I have said this openly and forthrightly to the party and people, and I do not want to repeat myself. Ministries, departments and enterprises are now completing their work to formulate more precisely their plans for technical re-equipping for the 12th 5-year plan.

We have made all ministries review everthing: all technical projects both for new enterprises and, especially, modernization schemes. We have made them halt the implementation of everything that is not in line with the present level. For if we now start implementing projects which embody a lagging behind and proceed to build them, just imagine what this will mean: We will be storing up a lag of 15, 20 or 25 years. There will be no breakthrough. We must hold out for 1 or 2 years, and in our Soviet machine-building carry out the major measures which we have outlined, involving the introduction of new equipment, new-generation equipment, systems and machines and the new technology, and carry out these projects after that, rather than simply drive the country's national economy into the old approaches and, in so doing, consolidate the level at which we lag behind technically.

But the work of ministries at the top must be backed up by work of our cadres below, and of party organizations. And on the part of ministries we already have many (?Gosplan) proposals for mothballing a number of enterprises, for halting work, even where construction has started, but where old technical solutions have been applied. In light industry, if we install today's equipment, the equipment which we are today producing in many industries -- and this applies not wholly, of course, but to a considerable degree to the production of garments and other branches of light industry -- the growth as far as rates, productivity and quality are concerned will be 3, 4, 5 or up to 10 percent. But if we introduce the new equipment for the manufacture of which we are now creating a basis at our works, this will enable us at the same enterprises, within the same walls and with the same numerical strengths of labor collectives to create a minimum growth of 30, 40 or 50 percent. That is the meaning of choosing the correct direction of scientific and technical policy. Pay attention to this, I shall talk to you further about this when I come to the specific subject of Khabarovsk.

We must aim for fundamental modernization. And if certain projects have become obsolete -- I repeat again -- they must be reviewed, replaced or halted altogether. We have said to ministers that they must go about the in-depth intensification of production.

We must seriously correct those drawn to the old technology and the old methods, and if this does not work, if people demonstrate stubbornness and diehard tenacity and cannot be budged or pulled out of this entrenched adherence to yesterday's ideas, you see, we shall have to part company with them: Let them sit in this entrenchment shooting at all and sundry, and the country, I think, will move forward. Let me say bluntly what our view, the view of the Politburo, is: A people imbued with ideas of living at other's expense, whining all the time that they lack this and they lack that, and give them this, and the construction workers are to blame, and someone else is to blame, and all are to blame, and objective reasons are constantly getting in their way -- there is this type of person which, so to speak, has emerged among part, so to speak, of our cadres [sentence as heard]. We believe that these people should give way to our new cadres, which are ready to take this enormous responsibility upon their shoulders.

In this 5-year plan period we will get machine-building going strongly. We will feel the results of this in some cases 2 to 3 years from now, and in other cases in 3 to 4 years. Here, as they say, there are no shortcuts.

In this 5-year plan period we must, on the whole, improve production activity through detailed, considered organizational and technical decisions, through the utilization of closely available reserves and possibilities.

I have visited your enterprises, and here, as in the indstry of other areas of the country, there can be seen immense reserves that so far remain untapped. I have understood better that you, too, have many difficulties and that you need to be helped. At present the government and the State Planning Committee are drawing up a draft decision on measures for the comprehensive development of the productive forces of the Far Eastern economic region.

In nonferrous metallurgy and in the timber and fishing industry of the Far East a fuller and more comprehensive utilization of the raw materials base through the development of supplementary processing production plants is envisaged. Measures to strengthen the thermal power engineer base, to further develop the transport system -- of railways, auto roads, ports, river and aviation transport -- are being mapped out.

It is envisaged that the capacities of the building organizations will be built up. I would say that this, to a considerable extent, will in fact determine the pace of transformation of the Far East. Paramount attention in the draft will be devoted to the nonproductive sphere.

An increase and development of the pace and scale of housing construction, of children's preschool institutions, hospitals, outpatient departments, polyclinics, and schools must be provided for.

Immense funds are planned to be spent for the implementation of the measures provided for by the draft. I think that this work will still continue. I will have more to say about this later. But it needs to be said beforehand, comrades, that if there is no organizational work to fulfill the decision, its fate will be the same as that of the previous ones, which, incidentally, were passed by your very requests. The unsatisfactory state of affairs at many sections is connected precisely with the bad implementation of the measures mapped out and with the unsatisfactory utilization of reserves and existing possibilities. The aktiv should study the economy better, comrades, analyze phenomena and facts more deeply, in a modern fashion.

Your kray is a most important industrial region of the Far East. Its material-technical potential is considerable. In your kray the level of training of cadres is high. Almost 40 percent of those occupied in the national economy have a higher and secondary specialized education.

Over half the professionally qualified specialists have been educated as engineers and technicians. The kray is rich in natural resources. Therefore, it is all the more a pity that much of this has not been duly put to the service of economic and social progress.

Concentrated in the kray are enterprises representing many branches of mechanized engineering. Such priority fields as machine tool building, the electrotechnical industry, power and heavy mechanical engineering are being developed.

The country is obtaining from you highly productive automatic capstan lathes [tokarno-revolvernyy avtomat], technological equipment for foundry work, diesels, diesel generators and various cranes that are in great demand. The power transformers and various cable products produced in the kray satisfy almost entirely the demands for this output of the area, and of the Far East as a whole.

But the achievement of the high levels planned, the line taken towards intensification demands more: It demands acceleration. It is not right that a large part of new automatic lines and machine tools be sent to equip newly commissioned enterprises and production facilities, and less to replace the existing stock. At the end of the 5-year plan period the coefficient of the renewal of equipment had gone down, [vybytiye] from 3.7 to 3.5. All this could not fail to have its effects on the results of the 5-year plan period. The growth of production lags behind the rates of the growth of the fixed production assets. The increment in the fixed assets in the 11th 5-Year Plan period was 1.4 times, but the capital productivity fell by 14 percent. Just work out the effect for the country from such a way of using the more powerful potential the Khabarovsk people have at their disposal.

At the Komsomoslk-na-Amure Lifting and Transport Equipment Works of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, because of systematic violations of technical discipline and low quality, despatch of cranes to consumers was forbidden -- an item in very short supply, and very necessary for the national economy. The proportion of goods of the highest category of quality fell as a whole in the kray's industry in the 11th 5-Year Plan period. The economic planners got used to the idea that the consumer had nowhere else to go, so they would take it. But what about their conscience in such cases? And the fact that the country needs more economic, more reliable goods, of higher quality? They dug themselves deeper in their entrenchments.

Well, after all, any quality, going over to new progressive production is connected with restructuring. And that means effort, fuss, you see. But like this, what is wrong with going on for 10, 15, 20 years with one and the same item using the same methods? That is it.

I will tell you straight: In such circumstances there is no need to give the managers a salary, because the workers are doing everything there. To a significant extent everything is going along, having already been worked out. And the director, the engineer, the whole administrative staff of any enterprise, first and foremost are responsible to the country for satisfying the demands for every more new, economic, reliable output, answering to the highest demands. That is where his responsibility lies. Facilities are not mastered on time and are not fully used.

This relates to 70 percent of industrial projects that have been introduced or reconstructed over 10 years.

That is, all new fixed assets, which are 10 years old -- let me use that period for the sake of argument -- are actually being badly utilized. And the old ones, because they have been worn out, provide neither productivity, nor accuracy, that is quality: You know, everywhere there is repair work, over-expenditure of labor and resources for repair work, and stoppages. How can progress be made in this way?

How can acceleration be achieved? Is it really possible by such methods?

Yesterday we were at an exhibition, and I asked about the percentage of utilization of automatic lines. Automatic lines are to provide us with labor productivity: They are utilized to the extent of 50 percent. But where are our cadres then? Where then is the party outlook and supervision, which, you know, should not allow the conscience of certain leaders to fall asleep?

In 1975, that is more than 10 years ago -- the Bikin knitted products factory was put into production. But even 10 years later, its capacities are only 40 percent utilized. Comrades, this is disgraceful. All our money is just lying there as dead capital. Just how much of the national income is immobilized through that kind of work? The planned number of workers is 1,240 people: 520 people -- 40 -- percent are employed at the enterprises. The basic explanation for the poor work of the factory is the lack of manpower and specialists. But the following question arises: Does that mean that this issue has only just now become clear? It was surely clear at that time also. This means that a plan should have been developed that would have foreseen both the creation of capacities and the development of certain social prerequisites -- I mean housing above all -- so that there might be cadres. What kind of economy is this? this is not economy. It is economy inside-out, an insult to economy. They reduced the price of the project by chopping from it all expenditures for the development of the nonproductive sphere. But without this nonproductive sphere, the productive sphere is dead. That is what immobilization means.

Is it really the case that this situation was not clear from the outset to local bodies and the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry? In the Khabarovsk Vostok sewing association, the utilization of capacities comprises a little more than 50 percent.

Just look -- 60, 50, 40 percent. What is the use of all this, comrades? At the present time, with the tasks that have appeared so acutely before us, to utilize the already existing potential in such a way! After all, even if we were only to put it into circulation we would already have accleration. Look at the areas in question -- they are all shortage areas: metal -- there is not enough of it, moreover high quality metal; consumer goods -- there are not enough of them, and I will speak later about how critically the question of consumer goods was raised by, for example, the workers of two works in Komsomolsk-na-Amure.

Many questions have yet to be resolved in capital construction. During the 11th 5-Year Plan period the lag behind the plan for the completion of capital works amounted to almost R1.5 billion, or 21 percent. The year plan for the utilization work was not ever fulfilled once. And the problem of the scattering of forces and funds: There are 2,638 industrial facilities at the construction stage in the kray at the moment, as a result of which there is over R1.1 billion of uncompleted building work: Here too national income is buried in the ground.

The kray's construction organizations are not working smoothly and many facilities are commissioned for operation in the second half-year. For example, according to the results for the first 6 months of 1986, only 16 percent of the yar capital works plan had been completed. This, of course, is unfit practice, it has long been condemned and the consequences of such management are well-known -- both economic and social, we all understand this very well.

Let us take issues connected with the development of agriculture. The Central Committee is concerned that you are increasing the strain on state resources from year to year. You make demands on the center and others, but do not fulfill your plans and commissions for the state, although these commissions are covered by the allocations of a great deal of capital investment and material and technical resources to the kray. Over 5 years of work, the level of the state grant has risen.

Just yesterday we were talking in the Krasnorechenskiy sovkhoz. At the Krasnorechenskiy sovkhoz itself things are going fine -- productivity and harvests are high and profits are good. However, all the managers from the neighboring sovkhozes were there and in some of those farms things are very different: Heavy losses, low milk yields and poor harvests. Just imagine, if all the sovkhozes produced as much milk as the Krasnorechenskiy farm there would be twice as much locally produced milk. And it would be a very different kind of milk, comrades, here close to the consumer, not the powder delivered from somewhere else before being made into dairy products here.

There is a good basis here for vegetables -- you could be fully supplied with vegetables here, and even help others. Fruit is another matter -- the kray is not suited for that -- but something or other could be done in that respect too. Surely it is not impossible that such a small agricultural sector, with only -- how many is it -- 250,000 hectares?

[Unidentified voice] Two hundred and seventy five.

[Gorbachev] Two hundred and seventy five thousand hectares of arable land -- that the kray can be helped bu such industrial might and such an enormous national economy? After all, it is all consumed inside the kray, for yourselves.

It is all for the kray itself. What is there to prevent this? The mentality of living at other people's expense, comrades! "They will give us some and they will send some." If everybody starts thinking that way, we will not get very far. What does it mean? Bring everything in from somewhere else? Of course you probably will not be able to provide everything for yourselves. But to present matters as if there has to be mismanagement here, in this important sector of the economy, the agarian sector, which is directly linked with meeting the needs of the working people -- that is impermissible.

Comrades, there must be more energetic restructuring in the management of the enterprises and party organizations of the agro-industrial complex, and good conditions have now been established for the development of this complex -- possibly the most favorable conditions when compared to other sectors of the entire national economy. This is directly linked with the social policy of the party, with the activation of the human factor, that is, with the issue the congress attached primary importance to.

As you know, recently, serious measures have been adopted to stimulate growth in the production of consumer goods, and not only at specialized enterprises, but at virtually all works and factories, including those of the defense sector. But the situation remains tense. Serious exertions are required to relieve this tension and ensure a normal turnover of cash and goods.

What we heard in Komsomolsk-na-Amur grieves us -- I can frankly say -- and even evokes indignation because many matters could be resolved by the efforts of the kray, or even the town. But they are not being resolved. This is no trifling matter, comrades. It is a matter of that same daily life of the working class that affects both labor productivity, and the public mood. Incidentally, the townsfolk themselves offer their services, saying that they are prepared to take part if the municipal authorities set about this work to ennoble the town and the recreation area, and resolve other matters, or participate in housing construction. And, by the way, at the June plenum we told everybody, all the regions, that each region, each republic has been allocated a set amount of capital investment. Fulfill the 5-year plan and turn over all you can take from industrial construction, as long as the plan is fulfilled, to the development of the social sphere, to housing, etc. The people of Chelyabinsk came up with this idea and others. In Chelyabinsk they have already examined these issues and it turned out that it is possible to divert 10 percent from industrial construction to living accomodations, to building establishments for children.

Now they have got down to it and are solving this task. This is one approach. But here is another approach for you: Such powerful ministries, such powerful collectives, such a concentration of working class are working on such an important state task, yet one can get a living accomodation from them only after waiting for 10 to 15 years. However good the leaders may be -- perhaps they are even present here, and, on the whole, I feel that they are competent people -- but if this is how social problems are being solved at these enterprises, my respect for them drops immediately. That is it, comrades: If management forgets about social issues and the social sphere and puts them at the tail end of everything, I am frankly saying that all our plans will be doomed. And all the latest funds, all flexible production and robotized production facilities and machining centers with numerical programmable control and so on, all this will be dead. So you have to draw conclusions, and one has to rectify this without delay, to rectify. Yesterday we looked at your plan exhibition. That gives a comparison with the 10th and 11th 5-Year Plans and I say that, as it turned out, living accomodations remained at the level of the 10th 5-Year Plan and no increase was recorded. Strange, while everything else, you know, was growing,... Production funds have grown 1.4 times, yet living accomodations have remained at the same level. While establishments for preschool children, medical construction projects and so on were heading downward, and they were building even fewer... [Gorbachev changes thought] What kind of policy is this, comrades? And what is the party aktiv doing? In conclusion, comrades, the social sphere must take the place it deserves in the work of the kray party organization and of all the leading cadres of all the branches in the national economy. Without this we will not solve the problem of the further development of the Far East, if we omit this sphere. Even the things that have already been created to date are, to a considerable degree, not being used. What sense does it make then to develop production forces here any further: if the matter of social development in this region is to be conducted with such a lagging behind? We will give assistance in certain things to Komsomolsk-na-Amure -- one has to go back to certain issues -- we will lend support, but the main thing however, is already in you hands, comrades, and one has to put all this into the service of our society.

I have also said about public services and since I have named this subject, it is not good that people of Khabarovsk should be getting public services, for example, in housing repairs and construction, shoe repair, furniture manufacturing and so on, the volume of which amounts to a half of one-third of the volume throughout the Russian federation as a whole. Where are the soviets? This their essential task as well as that of the economic management cadres. And the management cadres in many places are doing the right thing when they offer facilities at their enterprises to develop the public services sector. Then there is a more stable labor collective there, people are in a better mood, they are not worn out by this public services sector and apply their efforts to their job in hand, to production. One does not need to be a great politician to understand this. This is a lesson, comrades. How much initiative and spontaneous actions could be shown here, in your kray, for releiving household chores, developing tourism, establishing a base for sports, leisure, cultural activities. Many. The kray provides large possibilities for this. You can rarely find as many possibilities as there are in the Maritime and Khabarovsk Krays.

Nature here is wonderful! All these issues, comrades, must be tackled thoroughly. In general, there must be a resolute end to this atitude to the service sector as being something secondary, deriving from material production and removed from the concerns of managers. No, comrades, inasmuch as this serves the people, this is all important, it is all important. And you will have remembered that the 27th CPSU Congress declared itself for carrying out a strong social policy: via it we must strongly intensify the whole of the human factor, and thereby bring into action the huge potential which our country and our society command. Then we will go forward, then there will be accleration. That is the demand put forward by the congress for this condition of restructuring. It is the sacred task of party, local soviet and economic leaders of all ranks.

Another thing: A large number of industrial enterprises here is almost not involved in producing consumer goods. Those who avoid this matter must be seriously put right. How do you think you will saturate the market, then, comrades? I did get the feeling that wages in Komsomolsk-na-amure are high, but the question arises: Who needs these wages? If, on these wages, one cannot satisfy one's reasonable requirements, then the incentive for work is undermined, comrades. I don't think that this is such a profound piece of political economy that one is unable to see it our understand it, but I have to speak about it because I ascertain the situation which is there -- it is real, it exists!

In solving the problem of shortages of goods and services, what is required is initiative, persistence, and there is a need for a search for new forms of helping the population in individual working activity. In particular, many working people in their letters to central bodies pose the question of the broad development of various cooperative associations, recalling favorably the system of producer cooperatives, which was eliminated in the fifties and the sixties, evidently prematurely. There is more and more call to use subsidiary holdings and businesses at enterprises in the state and cooperative sectors to render services to the population and put out popular products. It is pointed out firmly that these holdings and businesses can draw into the economic turnover types of raw materials and labor resources which a major works today is simply unable to encompass. It is the enterprises themselves which can and must help people. The rendering of services to one's workers must be encouraged in every possible way, and the industrial managers who do this deserve the most active support.

In general, comrades, one must say roundly that as yet in relation to the nonproductive sector an age-old tradition still operates in our country -- it is already seeped through into our blood, in all of us -- let us have the production plan fulfilled, let us build, let's increase, but often as to how the working man -- who indeed gives all this -- fares, that, for some industrial managers, is a secondary matter. That must be condemned, proceeding from the congress requirements on issues of social policy! And this must be solved immediately. I would even say we must go ahead of the locomotive in solving this task, particularly here in the Far East, where the whole of the development, of really the whole economy, comes up against the lack of cadres. There is a lack of cadres because there is great migration of the population because of the absence of a truly developed social sphere. Overall, comrades, we must solve these questions not after the development of production, but along with the development of production. And now, because production capacities have already been developed to a significant extent, it is necessary to give priority to social questions. That is the only way. We must act as Lladimir Ilyich Lenin taught, comrades: fewer loud words, chatter, conceit and empty theorizing, and more down-to-earth concern about real matters and satisfying the demands and requirements of people. We want to activate the human factor by going over to new ways of managing the economy. The congress spoke out about the necessity of a radical reform of management. Leading scientists and specialists, with the participation of practical workers, are working at the behest of the central committee and the Government on integral concept for improving the system of managing the economy. There will also be further integration of the management industries and subindustries, economic subdivisions and management bodies will be set up, oriented towards the final product which society needs.

In the near future the functions and status of our central economic departments will be redefined: I am thinking of Gosplan, Gossnab, the State Committee for Science and Technology and others.

Our country is great. Its economy is huge. The conditions in which people live and work are multifarious and distinctive. Here in the Far East perhaps you not only understand, but simply feel more strongly that one cannot -- it just isn't possible -- to manage the whole of this huge economy only from the center, that a significant part of responsibility for the solution of many questions must be transferred to local organs. That means that they must be given the corresponding rights as well.

A week ago the central committee, Presidium, and Council of Ministers adopted a decision on measures for further raising the rule and responsibility of soviets. You have familiarized yourselves with the contents of this decision. Give it some thought. A lot of it provides us now with a lot, and we shall go further along this path. But the first step is a large one. I would say that the local soviets must develop their potential. But I would stress two things in this connection. We have made quite good decisions before, but perpahs a little less strong, less concrete. Now this is a good decision which has been adopted. But these decisions have not always worked. And why primarily? The local party bodies trampled the local soviets under them, and the main thing is that they kept taking upon themselves the solution of lots of questions for which the soviets should have answered. That is the first thing.

There was also no respect on the part of the economic cadres for the soviets. Just think, the soviet is always nagging and nagging importunately that town transport needs to be developed, that efforts need to be pooled, purification structures for water expanded, the town put in good order, that housing and cultural construction and the development of the town need to be participated in. This is unpleasant for everyone and everyone would like, you understand, to walk away, to brush aside the persistent demands of the soviets. We also need to get rid of this, comrades. For the soviets are implementing -- this is precisely inherent in their activity -- the very same social policy on the spot, in the conditions of the town, of the oblast, which makes it possible for the people to judge our policy as a whole, where it is going and how it is oriented and serves man. This decision needs to be supported; it is necessary to give the soviets the opportunity to develop and also to make them really answerable.

As regards questions of the functioning of enterprises in the new conditions, when we are developing the new economic mechanisms, changing over to the principles of financial autonomy, self-recouping, self-financing, to the wide introduction of contracting not only on the level of teams and workshops, but also on the level of enterprises, collective and state farms and building sites -- now our enterprises are essentially already being set new working conditions and the decision about the socialist enterprise-association, it has now already become obsolete to a considerable extent. We are completing the drawing up of a new law about the socialist enterprise association. In it the main line toward restructuring methods of management and on protecting labor collectives from petty tutelage and administration by injunction is enshrined juridically. Thus the prerequisites are created for the effective activity of the main link of the economy on the basis of careful financial autonomy and self-financing, socialist self-government in production, including also the setting up of councils for enterprises, similarly to how soviets of teams are being set up. I would like to ask you opinion. Perhaps it would be worthwhile to promulgate the draft of this law?

[Unidentified voices] (?Yes, yes!)

[Gorbachev] For broad discussion?

[Unidentified voices] (?Yes, yes!)

[Gorbachev] Because it is very important not to get it wrong when adopting this law, not to limit oneself to, so to speak, armchair judgments and, evidently, after it has been prepared to distribute this draft, and perhaps we should publish it, you understand, for nationwide discussion.

[Unidentified voices] [words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] This affects all labor collectives. I shall report your opinion to the Politburo.

I think that it is worthwhile to embark on such a step. This is very important.

And there is another thing I would like to say, comrades. The development of the creative activity of the people, the raising of responsibility for the task, the strengthening of discipline and the strengthening of order in the country: These are connected in the most direct way with two such serious things as the further development of democracy in the country and the application, in practice, of the principles of social justice. The people have now raised their heads and have met halfway the calls of the party; they are joining in the real process, not only in the production collectives, but also in the framework of the political process, the social process in the country -- and this is to be welcomed. I will say bluntly that our cadres -- party, local soviet, and economic -- must learn to work in conditions of a widening of democracy and activation of the human factor, of an unfolding of the initiative of the people.

Hitherto, a proportion of our cadres -- at all levels -- hs responded with dismay to people's heightened and more actue reaction to the processes that are taking place in society; and many of the restless people -- committed people, convinced about our system and our ideology and enthusiasts for the cause -- were immediately put down as demagogues, and machinery was found to get rid of them after a certain time. It was done in such a way that one could not be accused of taking revenge for criticism and ridding oneself of the troublemaker. That became very widespread. Our cadres must be willing to work in conditions of the development of democracy and of the enhancement of the activeness of the people. The process of involving the people is something we have, up till now, talked about, but which we must now ensure in reality -- in deciding questions in industry, in deciding urban questions, regional and social questions, and so on.

Of course, this process of democracy is often exploited be demagogues. But listen: They are, after all, only a part, only a handful of people. They are not the ones who determine anything. The great majority of our people are in favor of having a healthy atmosphere in society, of the leadership being closer to the working people and consulting them, being accountable and keeping them informed. They have an interest in seeing that all is clear, that everyone understands his place and role and can make his desires known. Listen: Lenin once said that the illiterate person stands outside politics. Today we have made our country the most literate in the world. So it is natural now to assume, on the basis of Lenin's proposition, that if the illiterate person stands outside politics, then now we have an educated people which strives to participate in the political process, to play a real part in managing the affairs of society and of the state. This must be understood, and our ways of thinking and approaches must be adjusted. The working methods of the leading cadres of the party organs must be such that they can lean upon that active involvement of the people in politics and labor. There may be proposals that play a beneficial role. There may be proposals for the executing of which conditions are not yet ripe; then we must tell people so.

In general, comrades, we must change our style of work. It must be based on respect for people and their opinions; closeness to the people. And it must be real, not just for show, not just playing up to people, not a matter of back-slapping and "how are you getting along, Ivan Ivanovich?" Those are cheap methods, and nowadays it does not take our people long to see through them. We must really go to the people, listen to them, meet them, inform them. And the more difficult it is, the more often we must meet with them, be with them day and night when some task is being accomplished. I will tell you this: Our people respond. You will not find a people like ours anywhere. Our people have the greatest endurance. Our people are the most active politically, and are now becoming more so. This is something we must welcome and do all we can to encourage. I have said to them, do not hang your heads. You have raised them -- do no lower them. And they said, no -- we will not. You probably read that. That is the mood of the people, you understand?

And if somebody starts to break people, to drive that initiative to forms which are, you understand, convenient for him, it will be the end of that leader. He does not have to right to have at his disposal the support of the people, and our support, that of the party committees. Let us consider that we have come to an agreement, in the Khabarovsk party organization. [applause]

And in connection with this -- publicity. All sorts of discussions arise in this case, a great many of them. Well, why is it that the Central Committee has put into action a process of criticism, self-criticism, publicity? Well, I can tell you that so far we have lost nothing; we have only gained from it. The people have felt a rush of energy; they have started to act more boldly, more vigorously, and at work people have started to act more energetically, and in society, and immediately, you know, the self-seekers, so to speak, have now piped down; they have quietened down, because there is nothing stronger than the force of public opinion. When can it come into effect? Only in conditions of criticism, self-criticism, and widespread publicity, comrades. Even our class opponents do not know what to say now. We need publicity in order to ensure fulfillment of the tasks of the congress. To involve the people, in a real way, in all the business of managing the state, which was what Lenin himself dreamed of.

I have already said that the local newspapers here are keeping quite, in towns and oblasts. The central newspapers are speaking out loud and clear; and they are well and truly supporting everything positive and criticizing blunders and shortcomings. But the local ones are keeping silent. When a group of editors were assembled they said in forthright fashion: Well, you tell our secretaries in the town and raykoms, so that they, above all, recognize and have a need for publicity in the area. And why, indeed, should not people know what is going on in the rayon and the town, and form an opinion about it, and if necessary, express their opinion? That is what socialism is all about, comrades.

And what about the party committee? Are any editors present here?

[Unidentified voices] Yes.

[Gorbachev] Somebody is here. And they were not invited here, so that, God forbid, they should not come to the conclusion that now they must write with might and main, you understand.

[Unidentified voice] The kray newspapers are represented!

[Gorbachev] Well then, if it is the kray newspapers, then that is already a good thing. But let us hope that the secretaries of the town and rayons will take account of this; they are the managers, it is their newspapers, you understand. You should not be afraid of yourselves, comrades, and especially, you should not be afraid of your people. That is a very primitive understanding of democracy. We are strong, the people are in favor of socialism and the party's policy, they are in favor of changes, restructuring, in the interests of the people themselves, of society itself. That is the very thing we need; and we need to make use of all this.

In sum, it is inadmissible for publicity to be approached with the standards and traditions of working in fits and starts. Publicity is not a one-shot undertaking, but the norm of present-day Soviet life. It is a constant, uninterrupted process, in the course of which some tasks are accomplished, and other ones, as a rule, every more complex ones, arise. [applause]

I could say the same thing about criticism and self-criticism, too. If we do not criticize ourselves, and subject ourselves to analysis -- we do not have any opposition parties, comrades -- that is why it is a requirement, it is simply an essential requirement for the normal functioning of both the party and society.

And those who attempt to suppress the fresh voice, the just voice, according to old standards and attitudes, need to be put in their place. Incidentally, we have a law: Those persons who organize persecution for criticism will be liable to criminal prosecution, legal proceedings; legal proceedings will be long.

We understand, comrades, that a great deal now depends -- or indeed, the main thing depends -- on our cadres, the party activists. After all, that is the best part of our society, which deservedly, in the vast majority of cases, now occupies the position, which it gained by its authority, its work, its personal contribution. In sum, it is all that which we are talking about -- our cadres. They have an enormous role -- as organizers of people, as organizers of the national economy, as executors of the party's policy at this very difficult stage in the development of our society. But at a marvelous stage -- difficult, but extremely interesting work is unfolding in our country.

It is taking this into account that we decided to devote the next plenum of our party Central Committee to cadre policy. Our line, comrades, is as follows: Everything must develop naturally, according to Leninist principles. The combination of experienced cadres with young ones must be guaranteed. There must be a process of cadre promotion and growth, but a deserved one, without, so to speak, favoritism and chummy relations, but for the job done. There must be a constant inflow of fresh forces. First and foremost, of course, our cadres are in need of support, and this support will be provided by the Central Committee and the party committees, but it will also be combined with exactingness. I think that this is also a correct approach, for trust does not rule out checking and exactingness. [applause]

It is only in this atmosphere that all cadres will feel confident and calm and will get on with the job. It is the sort of atmosphere, when it is present, which guards cadres against errors and miscalculations, and ensures that some illnesses do not grow into serious ailments, you understand. It is what we need, and so we are thinking of discussing this issue at the Central Committee plenum, taking into acocunt new and grandiose tasks on the implementation of congress decisions.

I think you have everything, comrades, for carrying out the cadres policy more confidently and more fruitfully, using the expertise accumulated and taking into account the new tasks emanating from the congress decisions, and there is not need to wait for the plenum and its decisions, but, on the contrary, already in the approach to the plenum, to do much to raise the level of cadre work.

I want to say in conclusion that I have been given much in my contact with the working people, the leading cadres, and the party aktiv in the Far East. Maybe also the fact that I had the opportunity here to talk to many people openly, in a party-like manner, to discuss the current moment, and tasks in prospect, relating to all spheres of life in our society, and the activity of our party in all its orientations, will also be of some use to you. The Maritime Kray party organization, and the Khabarovsk Kray party organization are large, major party organizations, which are working in very important regions in our country, in which major tasks are already being accomplished today, and even greater tasks will be accomplished tomorrow.

Allow me, comrades, to wish you great successes in your affairs, in affairs which are needed by our people, our society, and express the certitude that you will make that contribution on which we are counting. [applause]

WORKERS GIVE IMPRESSIONS OF GORBACHEV TRIP

PM011501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Report by N. Bratchikov, V. Khatuntsev, A. Chernyak, and G. Yastrebtsov: "We Will Respond With Deeds: The Far Easterners Speak"]

[Text] Vladivostok, Khabarovsk -- This land suits the Russian character -- expansive, magnificent, responsive to care. Considerable efforts and sufferings have been invested by the people in order to settle the Far Eastern region: to grow wheat on its fields, create a reliable fleet in its maritime harbors, and pull together vast expanses of taiga with the steel belts of the Trans-Siberian Railroad and the Baykal-Amur Railroad.

And how much there is to do here! Wherever the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee went during the days of his Far East tour -- to visit fishermen or dockers, to an aircraft plant or a sovkhoz -- everywhere there was a committed discussion, conducted in statesmanlike depth, of the implementation of the 27th party congress line and the progress of the restructuring. The program for developing the region and for participation of ministries and departments in exploiting its wealth acquired clearer contours.

In the party organizations and labor collectives the questions raised during M.S. Gorbachev's trip are being discussed widely. What do the working people of the Far East think about the tasks for today and the future? What priority tasks have they set themselves? Here are a few interviews conducted, so to speak, while the trail was still hot.

Ye. Tkacheva, fish processing shop foreman on the factory ship Dalniy Vostok:

"Our ship recently had, so to speak, a second birth -- on the crew's initiative, we carried out a complete modernization. When Mikhail Sergeyvich was told our economic figures, he said: 'Splendid! That's what the proprietorial approach means. Modernization is the right path.' And he did not omit to praise our people for boldness and inventiveness.

"Of course, it is flattering for us to hear such words, but there is no point in denying that not everything, far from everything, is going well with us yet. Sometimes reserves are concealed, rather than revealed. There are too many 'smoking breaks' and strolls around the shops during working time. Conditions on the Dalniy Vostok are good for work and leisure, but some people are fonder of leisure.

"We often scold the young ones for their lack of skill, for being slow and clumsy. But the 'old ones' are not without their faults. Instead of helping inexperienced people and explaining what's what, they start mocking, raising their voices, or -- even worse -- show them the door. All of us need not only the skill, but comradeship too.

"We must be kinder, more cordial with people. Perhaps it is not quite the right thing to talk about myself, but I will tell you all the same: I have suffered. I have given nearly 3 decades to the sea, yet on shore I have no home. I roam here and there, although I am a family person. I have been waiting in line for an apartment for 20 years. I have applied everywhere, all for nothing -- they don't even answer letters. I simply can not understand that attitude toward a working person."

I. Glechikov, worker at the Dalenergomash plant and member of Khabarovsk CPSU kraykom bureau:

"Our kray makes an appreciable contribution to the Far East's economy. For instance, industry provides more than one-fourth of the region's output. And our plant is one of the competition frontrunners. For many years the collective has worked steadily. Things are going well at certain other enterprises too. But the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee was right to criticize us -- the available potential is not used to the full. The restructuring is not proceeding as rapidly as it should. We are taking steps to rectify the matter rapidly.

"We are beginning by restructuring the work of party and leadership cadres. Thus the kdraykom bureau has begun to take a comprehensive approach to examining questions. The emphasis is on giving practical help to the party organizations and labor collectives. We usually see party workers at their own enterprises, although it must be said frankly that the effectiveness of these visits is clearly not yet sufficient. You walk through the shop surrounded by an entourage of the bosses, and you think you have done great work. 'Going to the people' in that way is no use to anyone. If you go to a plant, you talk to people, listen to how they live and what is worrying them. Consult with them on how best to act in a particular case. Not for nothing does the proverb say: 'Two heads are better than one.'

"It is also worrying that the kray's party committees have not succeeded in changing the mentality of certain leaders -- the mentality of waiting for instructions from above, seeking to shift the blame for failure onto someone else, and working without initiative, in the old way. Is not that why, in the first 6 months of this year, one in four enterprises failed to fulfill contract commitments? The plan for new technology and the assimilation of the latest techniques was not met by the collectives of the Gagarin, Amurstal, and Daldizel plants.

"Mikhail Sergeyevich rightly said: Restructuring means, above all, working conscientiously. And we must more frequently remind those who forget, to hold themselves more strictly responsible for the implementation of what is planned. That is how we act in our shop. It must be said that the CPSU kraykom bureau is also increasing exactingness toward cadres and replacing those who simply go along with the restructuring. The following have been relieved of their posts: A. Osipov, director of the Amur Timber Industry Combine Association, Ya. Shvyryayev, chief of the Khabarovskenergostroy, M. Solovyev, party committee secretary at the Lenin Komsomol Plant, A. Gorbunov, secretary of Verkhnebureinskiy party raykom, and V. Tolmachev, secretary of Amursk party gorkom.

"A good lesson! We must carry out the restructuring more actively and purposefully. Each of us, in his place."

V. Sergiyenko, deputy director of the Chemistry Institute at the Far Eastern Scientific Center:

"Acceleration is impossible without a sharp increase in the effectiveness of science. As Mikhail Sergeyevich said, everyone must step up the pace -- from the leader to the scientific staffer.

"Since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, there has been a major restructuring in our institute. The directions of research have been amended in the light of the new demands. [paragraph continues]

Analyzing the results of past years, we came to the conclusion: It is necessary to increase the volume of work done within the framework of all-union and sector targeted comprehensive programs and considerably improve their quality.

"Much is being done in this respect. For instance, the elaboration of fundamentally new technology for applying anticorrosion protective coatings in marine machine building has been completed. The country's first experimental unit has been created by the joint efforts of the institute's scientists and plant specialists, and is already in operation. The proposed technique is really revolutionary. It brings production up to a new standard of quality. I will quote some figures. Electricity expenditure is reduced 400-fold! Labor productivity, conversely, increases by dozens of times. For next year it is planned to commence the wide introduction of the innovation. This will result in savings of R15-20 million a year."

S. Tolstikov, machine operator at the Kommunar kolkhoz in Maritime Kray's Ussuriyskiy rayon:

"My father was born in the Maritime region, my grandfather plowed this land. I too have been given my furrow to plow.

"The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee justly criticized us because nearly one-half of our food is imported from other parts of the country. Much has already been said about the need for the kray to provide its own food products. But as yet there are no results. Worse, the output of crop farming and livestock produce in Maritime Kray is not increasing. In some years it falls sharply. This level fell even on our Kommunar kolkhoz, which is considered a leading farm. The weather is not the only reason. The land cannot be fertile if it has never once received any organic fertilizers. Machinery is also poorly utilized. Techniques for cultivating agricultural crops are not adhered to. And science, in the form of the Maritime Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture, is on the sidelines -- it is no use at all to the farmer.

"Another problem is the cadre problem. Some 4,000 people live in Novo-Nikolsk, yet a mere handful work in the fields. Everyone wants to enlist at the industrial enterprises. That is understandable -- the housing situation is better there, and working conditions are different. After all, in the countryside there are no municipal services. And the rural sociocultural and consumer services are in a state of neglect. For 5 years we have been giving instructions to deputies of the soviets -- from local to republican -- and all for nothing."

L. Yegorova, first secretary of Pervorechenskiy CPSU raykom in Vladivostok city:

"Recently, at a raykom bureau session, we analyzed the work style of V. Kudinov, chief of the Primorromstroy association. It turned out that he has a good knowledge of the components of the economic machinery. But he does not know how people live or what their mood is.

"In Maritime Kray, in the course of the restructuring, a review is taking place of the military of party organizations, under the title 'A Fast Pace, Guaranteed Quality, and an Active Life Stance for Everyone for the 5-Year Plan.' This has enabled us to study the potential of 200 grassroots production teams. We have admitted to the party some 300 Communists, of whom 34 are working as team leaders. Many have been sent to the laggard units. The result was not slow to emerge.

"We believe that one house building combine is not enough to completely resolve Vladivostok's problem. A second must be created. We are putting forward this proposal as a contribution to the elaboration of the comprehensive program for the development of the Far East."

S. Kupriyenko, team leader of the No 10 construction administration at the Komsomolskmetallurgstroy trust and holder of a Lenin Komsomol prize:

"They asked me at the raykom: Did you volunteer for a shock construction project? You can go, here is your ticket to Komsomolsk-na-Amure.

"My team of finishers is taking part in the construction of projects within the Prokat complex at the Far East Metallurgical Plant. It is responsible, intensive work. And when M.S. Gorbachev met with the veterans and with us young people at the monument to the first construction workers, the conversation was about the traditions of the elders becoming a way of working for the young people. Indeed, in the new conditions we are capable of accomplishing new tasks -- more complex than in the years of the first 5-year plans.

"The mood after the conversation with M.S. Gorbachev can be expressed in one word -- work. I want to work even better and achieve more. I believe that the Far East will be further transformed and will become more beautiful."

V. Mikhaltsov, chairman of Khabarovskiy rayispolkom:

"The implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution published this week, which orients local soviets toward a new standard of work, should help resolve the food problem.

"Consulting people...No, we have not yet abandoned red tape and buraucracy. Not everyone knows how to talk to people, listen to them, understand, and help.

"How does the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee talk to people? Openly and calmly. And we workers on the soviets must learn to discuss things in a businesslike way with our voters."

Yes, much remains to be done. There will be tangible results when the ideas of restructuring find an echo in everyone and become the yardstick for actions and decisions. The Far East will become a still more dynamic and developed region, the state's real advance post. And as always, from the pioneers to thefirst builders, it will be fine and reliable because of its people.

CHERNOBYL COMMISSION OFFICIAL ON CLEANUP PROGRESS

LD021718 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The governmental commission to oversee the Chernobyl AES accident cleanup is continuing its work and acting as a coordinating headquarters. Yuriy Nikolayevich Korsun, USSR deputy minister for power and electrification, gives an interview to the "Vremya" program:

[Begin Kosun recording] Intensive work is still going on at the station, primarily on the preparation of the first and second sets for operation. A document on their readiness for repair work has been signed by the chairman of the State Commission. The times to begin operating the sets have been determined. Comprehensive technical measures have been drawn up that will make it possible to ensure the beginning of work by the sets in October of this year.

At the station work is being carried out. A large quantity of precast ferrous concrete slabs are being laid to replace the contaminated ground that has been taken away. Extensive work is being carried out to mothball the fourth set. Work is going on on a wide front to decontaminate the premises. [Video shows interior of reactor room with all sets shrouded in transparent sheeting. One man is seen from a distance with a geiger counter wearing white mask and overalls. As camera pans along sets, three more men come into view briefly, all in masks and white overalls. The camera then cuts to shot of control panels in control room with one man apparently not wearing mask sitting at controls.]

Work has been carried out on the Pripyat. Thus a drainage system has been developed in the region through a water cooling pond which intercepts the drainage. This will ensure the complete absence of radioactive substances in the underground waters which feed the Pripyat River and flow into the Dnepr basin. It is essential to note that the situation with regard to radioactivity is showing steady improvement. This is true of Chernobyl. In the adjacent rayons widescale work is being conducted on decontaminating and preparing the populated areas that were evacuated, that is to say for the return of the inhabitants who were moved out of these rayons temporarily. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS, DISMISSALS REPORTED

PM011501 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR: OTDEL PERVYY in Russian No 17, 1986 carries on page 292 USSR Council of Ministers resolutions signed by N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs, on the following appointments:

"Appointing Comrade V.I. Omelyanchik first deputy minister of the automotive industry";

"Appointing Comrade I.Ye. Mashkivskiy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Commission for Monitoring Airliner Flight Safety, relieving him of his duties as deputy minister of civil avaition for the science and exploitation of aviation equipment."

SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR: OTDEL PERVYY No 18, 1986 carries on pages 310-312 USSR Council of Ministers resolutions also signed by N. Ryzhkov and M. Smirtyukov as follows:

"Relieving Comrades V.V. Chikin of his duties as first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade in connection with his transfer to other work";

"Appointing Comrade V.I. Vorontsov deputy foreign trade minister, relieving him of his duties as USSR trade representative in the Finnish Republic";

"Appointing Comrade I.S. Shtodin USSR first deputy minister of grain products";

"Appointing Comrade V.V. Karbunov deputy minister of instrument making, autonomation equipment, and central systems, relieving Comrade K.B. Arutyunov of these duties in connection with his retirement";

"Appointing Comrade N.I. Svistunov USSR deputy minister of construction, relieving Comrade V.A. Zhilin of these duties for using his official position for personal ends."

More Appointments, Retirements

PM011503 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR: OTDEL PERVYY in Russian No 19, 1986, carries on pages 325-327 three USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs, to the following effect:

V.N. Bazovskiy is appointed chief of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration of State Customs Control (28 March 1986);

V. R. Yashchenko is appointed chief of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography and is relieved of his duties as deputy chief of the Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography, while I.A. Kutuzov is relieved of his duties as Chief of the Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography "inconnection with his retirement on pension" (12 April 1986);

Yu.K. Semenov is appointed deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for the Fuel and Energy Complex, having been relieved of his duties as chief of the Fuel and Energy Section of the USSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs (17 April 1986).

SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR: OTDEL PERVYY No 20, 1986 carries on pages 354-357 eight USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Ryzhkov and M. Smirtyukov, to the following effect:

V.I. Zubarev is appointed USSR deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education (24 February 1986);

Yu.V. Zakharov is appointed deputy minister of the electrical equipment industry (28 February 1986);

A.I. Mekhannikov is appointed deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards (5 March 1986);

V.K. Zarubin is appointed USSR deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, while O.B. Kanatov is relieved of his duties as USSR deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources "in connection with his retirement on pension" (27 March 1986);

G.M. Korniyenko is relieved of his duties as USSR first deputy foreign minister "in connection with transfer to other work" (19 April 1986);

V.F. Maltsev is relieved of his duties as USSR first deputy foreign minister "in connection with transfer to other work" (24 April 1986);

Yu.M. Vorontsov is appointed USSR first deputy foreign minister (24 April 1986);

A.G. Kovalev is appointed USSR first deputy foreign minister and relieved of his duties as USSR deputy foreign minister.

AZERBAIJAN MEETING ON TRADE, CONSUMER SERVICES

GF301941 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The meeting held in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has discussed matters related to the question of further improving trade and consumer services to the people. The secretaries of the rayon and city par-y committees and the leading officials of the ministries and administrations participated in the meeting. Nazarov, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Department, read a report.

The convocation noted that the social problems in the republic were being resolved in a responsible way. Significant importance is being attached to the trade and consumer services domain. The volume of the turnover of commodities during the past 6 months increased by 3.5 percent and that of consumer services by 9 percent. The trade establishments and [words indistinct] of Nakhichevan ASSR and those of Neftechala, Agdam, Balakend, Salyany, and (?Samiyan) cities and rayons have fulfilled the plan related to the retail sale of commodities.

However, the work carried out by the trade and consumer services establishments was criticized by the recent meeting held by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. The Union of Azerbaijan SSR Consumers Societies, the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Trade, the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex, and the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Consumer Services [as heard], which have allowed significant backwardness, were seriously cautioned. The trade organizations of Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomuous Oblast, Baku, Kirovabad, and Mingechaur cities, and Agdzhabedi and Barda rayons, and of a number of other rayons as well, have not realized the tasks assigned to them.

The meeting noted that the main cause of this state of affairs is the inappropriate way the work of the establishments in this important domain of the republic's economic field has been organized. Most of the leading officials in the trade apparatus and the consumer services domain are not putting into effect the required measures for reorganizing work in accordance with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress. Their concern for increasing the variety of the commodities in accordance with the demands of the people is weak. In practice, they are applying the new and progressive forms and methods in the trade and consumer services domain unsatisfactorily. This is having a direct effect on the result of the effort made to realize the sale of commodities.

The meeting noted that the work designed to consolidate the organization of trade and consumer services requires the highest attention and active intervention of the Communists working in that field. The meeting of the demands of the people in full must be the only yardstick for assessing the work of the services establishments. This must be the objective of reorganization. It is necessary to carry out this work in a more resolute way and without allowing [word indistinct].

Svetlana Kasumova, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, summed up the meeting.

PRAVDA ASSESSES 6-MONTH ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

PM311034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Time Is Pressing"]

[Text] Half of the first year of the new 5-year plan has flown by. July is drawing to a close. Feed procurement is continuing in the countryside, and mass harvesting is still to come. There is great exertion during these summer months on construction sites and modernization projects. Workers in the fuel and energy complex and in transportation, who are preparing for winter, have an increased workload.

In short, time is pressing. We have entered that stage of postcongress work when we are obliged to back up the approved plans with practical deeds.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of fulfilling the state plan in the first half of 1986 was published recently. The country has taken an important step in the accelerated development of social production and in accomplishing social tasks. Compared with the same period last year, the increase in the total volume of industrial output amounted to 5.6 percent against an annual plan of 4.3 percent. Labor productivity increased 5.2 percent in industry, 4.9 percent in construction, and 8.9 percent in railroad transport. Production was retooled more actively than before. Capital investments in the development of machine building increased 18 percent. The modernization and technical renewal of existing enterprises was carried out on a wider scale. Approximately R15 billion of state capital investments were used for these purposes -- 22 percent more than in the first half of last year.

Appreciable steps were taken to accelerate intensification -- more metal, timber, and other material resources were saved, and progressive forms of labor organization and incentives aimed at improving the end results of management were introduced. A number of new sectors were embraced by the large-scale experiment: One-third of industrial associations and enterprises, which produce more than half of the total output volume, are now working under new management conditions.

Positive changes are also apparent in the agro-industrial complex. The activities of administrative organs and economic relations between partners are improving. The volume of purchases of livestock and poultry has now increased 7.3 percent, and the volume of purchases of milk has increased 5.7 percent. This increase has been achieved by enhancing the productivity of livestock units.

The program of social development and the enhancement of the people's enhanced well-being outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress is beginning to be realized on the basis of economic growth. The population's incomes have risen, and sales of many industrial goods have increased. Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade has increased 6.8 percent. During the half-year, 36.4 million square meters of housing was commissioned -- 2 million square meters more than during the same period last year.

At the same time, there are unutilized reserves in the sectors' work. Many ministries and departments failed to fulfill the plan for scientific and technical development. They include the Ministries of Power and Electrification, Ferrous Metallurgy, Mineral Fertilizer Production, Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, and others. [paragraph continues]

A real breakthrough in improving the quality of the products being produced has still not been ensured. The technical standard of many new machines and equipment does not match up to the best world achievements.

The level of fulfillment of the deliveries plan has now increased somewhat. However, in industry as a whole the sales plan with regard to deliveries was only 98.9 percent fulfilled. The national economy did not receive output ordered to the tune of R3.8 billion. At the same time, industry produced products worth many billions of rubles that no one had ordered. One industrial enterprise in every four violated delivery discipline to some extent. Those failures were the chief reason for the jerky working of production lines, storm tactics and idle time in production, and also the low quality of many kinds of output. The time has come to call people far more strictly to account for delivery failures and to punish by means of fines not only production workers but also the ministry and supply organ workers responsible for harm being done to the cause.

The desire to exceed plans by producing output that has not been ordered has a particularly pernicious effect on the balance between the volume of goods and the monetary resources in circulation. Wages and bonuses for the production of such goods have been paid out, but the products do not go on sale and gather dust in warehouses. It is time to back up talk about this with action -- evaluate the work of labor collectives according to the specific range of products, their standard and quality, and the extent to which people's needs are satisfied.

Working in the new way and not wasting the most important reserve -- time -- means seeking in every instance to achieve high end results with the minimum expenditure. Here it is important to make efficient use of all kinds of resources and the existing production potential. Not even the most sophisticated equipment will have a great effect without skillful labor organization and economically substantiated labor norms. People must be called more strictly to account for overexpenditure of the wages fund, for low loading of machines and machine tools over a 24-hour period, and for a disrupted work rhythm with idle time and storm tactics.

The success of the 5-year plan largely depends on the efforts of construction workers, on how quickly and economically they retool production. Construction workers are still working in the old way -- they seek to expend as many means and resources as possible and show little concern for their chief task of commissioning new and renovated production facilities. In order to radically change the situation on construction sites, it is necessary to more boldly and widely disseminate the experience of Belorussian and Moscow region construction workers, introduce team financial autonomy into the practice of administrations and trusts, and make construction workers' earnings dependent on commissioning all planned projects.

The second half-year is a crucial period for all working people. Everything that the earth has produced must be harvested, transported, and preserved. It is important to prepare in a good time for work during the winter period, to put to rights the entire sphere of city life-support systems, to guarantee the reliability of the power and heat supply, the repair of power units, and the commissioning of new ones, and to create fuel stocks in good time at enterprises and in municipal services. Ministry and department leaders have the decisive word here.

The attention of party committees and all party organizations must be focused on how to accomplish in practice the tasks set by the congress and how to achieve the targets set by the 5-year plan on the basis of mass labor competition and strengthened order. There must be more analysis and practical actions and fewer general arguments and references to objective circumstances. [paragraph continues]

A self-critical analysis of work results in the first half-year, a comparison of the economic practice of the best collectives and of laggard collectives, the energetic dissemination of progressive experience to all related enterprises in the region, oblast, and republic -- this is what is now required of local party, soviet, and trade union organs.

Time is pressing. We must strive for successes not tomorrow but today. Every day and every hour of work time must be devoted to the creative cause on all fronts of the 5-year plan.

ZAYKOV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON STROYBANK TASKS

PM031242 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of the leaders of the USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investments [Stroybank] and its republic offices was held at the CPSU Central Committee 25 July to examine financial organs' tasks in improving the economic mechanisms of capital construction, enhancing their role in the organization of financially autonomous mutual relations, boosting the economic interest of all participants in the investment process, fulfilling prescribed plans for the commissioning of capacities and projects, reducing construction schedules, improving quality, cutting the material-intensiveness and cost of output, and achieving high end results in the light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The need to step up the influence of Stroybank institutions on strengthening and developing the contract system, extensively disseminating the positive experience of Belorussian construction workers in applying stable prices, introducing the collective contract, ensuring a speedy transition to the construction of projects on schedule, and intensifying economic measures with an impact on the activity of clients and subcontractors was stressed.

Attention was drawn to the need to rapidly eradicate existing shortcomings in financing and supplying credit for building projects and in construction organizations' economic and financial activity, and to strengthen plan discipline.

The conference was addressed by L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the conference's work were Yu.P. Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.G. Melnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Section; M.S. Zotov, chairman of the USSR Stroybank Board; and senior CPSU Central Committee officials.

'MOLNIYA-1' COMMUNICATIONS SATTELLITE LAUNCHED

LD311056 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jul (TASS) -- Another "Molniya-1" communications satellite was launched in the Soviet Union on Wednesday to ensure operation of the long-distance telephone and telegraph radio communications system, and also the transmission of USSR Central Television programs to points in the "Orbita" network.

The satellite has been placed in a high-elliptical orbit with apogee 40,615km in the northern hemisphere and perigree 658km in the southern hemisphere. The satellite's period of revolution is 12 hours, 16 minutes, the orbital inclination 62.9 degrees.

Communications sessions via the "Molniya-1" satellite will be carried out in accordance with the planned program.

SMALL COMPUTER REACHES SUPERCOMPUTER SPEED

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[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- Small computers can reach the speed of supercomputers. This has been proved by the Moscow Institute of Electronic Control Machines which has developed a processor capable of performing 1,060 million operations per second.

Nikolay Prokhorov, general designer of Soviet small computers, told TASS that the new processor was designed to simulate big integral circuits.

The new processor reached such a high speed of operations due to its orientation on a narrow range of concrete tasks. Such special processors are able to raise substantially computers' productivity and to cut production costs.

The Moscow institute is developing special processors to create data bases, equipment for processing texts, images and verbal signals. These research projects will make it possible to incorporate into small computers some features intrinsic to machines of the fifth generation which will have elements of "artificial intellect". The institute also coordinates work of scientists in the CMEA member countries in small computer engineering.

Today some 80 per cent of articles of microelectronics in the socialist countries is constantly exchanged within the CMEA.

In the current five-year plan period (1986-1990) articles of electronics, computer engineering and communication facilities will make up 15 per cent of the total volume of mutual deliveries of machines and equipment between the USSR and the European CMEA countries.

The Soviet electronic industry is the world's biggest producer of electronic components. Articles of over 30,000 items are exported to more than 30 countries. They are also purchased by U.S. companies. In the past few years, for instance, General Electric bought annually 150-180 million resistors in the USSR.